

# COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

No. 97.

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Sums disbursed in the Medical Department under the control of the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, during the Year 1859-60.

STATIONS.	1859. May	1859 June	1859. July	1859 Aug.	1859 Sept.	1859 Oct.	1859 Nov.	1859. Dec.	1860. Jan.	1860. Feb.	1860. March	1860 April	Total.	Grand Total.
BAZAR MEDICINES AND NECESSARIES.														
Umballah	2306	306	73	140	111	112	170	48	1505	203	101	859	5971	
Kussowlee	406	190	724	495	304	442	382	406	204	108	240	378	4457	
Jullunder	306	87	50	294	124	65	105	79	81	210	24	70	1000	
Ferozepore	181	39	96	170	105	50	238	37	60	106	85	73	1260	
Mooltan	228	167	57	319	40	14	217	48	56	209	308	136	1869	
Lahore	256	175	603	255	144	588	189	197	708	118	152	674	4812	
Sealkote	579	106	1806	225	157	955	388	302	351	585	129	392	5912	
Rawul Pindoe	134	270	421	184	224	205	340	204	333	245	349	193	2974	
Peshawar	741	415	439	939	1116	366	490	475	322	537	317	500	6966	
Total	5109	1814	4199	3010	2421	2813	4376	2021	3522	2781	1694	3267	35036	
HOSPITAL CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.														
Umballah	1190	75	750	779	175	...	...	280	2007	...	701	635	6882	
Kussowlee	240	215	...	9419	...	...	1	...	103	373	64	65	11711	
Jullunder	89	261	32	84	171	73	43	3571	30	500	23	15	4072	
Ferozepore	26	...	16	1124	445	...	25	310	1000	63	...	120	3779	
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	1770	...	...	...	...	...	555	...	3531	
Lahore	150	...	...	480	290	1390	1905	410	40	1081	...	2	6149	
Sealkote	...	1105	...	...	...	...	2612	...	17	...	...	...	3962	
Rawul Pindoe	80	43	505	1052	326	5046	1241	593	2	117	...	603	10813	
Peshawar	...	1926	3689	1124	150	350	...	60	2271	391	1135	6305	16809	
Total	1740	2655	4992	14001	1805	9105	6831	5203	6072	4043	2509	6722	97540	
DOOLIES, CAMEL TRUNKS, PETARAHIS, KAJAWAHS, AND CHAKJAMAHN.														
Umballah	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	35	
Kussowlee	18	...	...	...	...	79	536	...	103	...	...	...	736	
Jullunder	12	...	8	68	...	...	...	80	7	...	...	...	131	
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	
Mooltan	...	...	...	27	...	805	307	...	18	305	445	47	1704	
Lahore	...	...	176	...	30	136	30	121	30	62	32	32	838	
Sealkote	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	80	0	214	7	...	280	
Rawul Pindoe	...	3	...	25	...	29	113	323	286	...	...	241	1000	
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	300	...	...	5	97	1438	
Total	30	2	100	139	41	753	1980	679	433	655	630	496	6104	
													Grand Total	108689

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE;  
Fort William,  
The 1st December 1860.

W. B. THOMSON,  
Commissary General.

**GENERAL STATEMENT** showing the sums disbursed in the Barrack Department, under the Control of the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, during the Year 1859-60.

STATIONS.	1859 May.	1859 June.	1859 July.	1859 Augt.	1859 Sept.	1859 Oct.	1859 Nov.	1859 Dec.	1860 Jan.	1860 Feb.	1860 March.	1860 April.	Total.	Grand Total.
<b>LIME, CHARCOAL, GUNPOWDER, &amp;c., &amp;c.</b>														
Umballah	29	48	55	43	40	50	41	44	20	32	181	78	610	
Kussowlee	747	390	604	609	460	270	370	223	276	271	278	286	3241	
Jullunder	194	128	154	121	201	115	234	125	122	20	42	87	1471	
Ferozepore	200	238	100	159	184	185	175	175	125	124	180	90	1066	
Mooltan	140	136	122	121	167	153	168	179	181	184	81	214	1839	
Lahore	1037	1171	985	866	717	804	890	817	928	1009	957	730	11181	
Sialkote	502	448	402	451	452	453	454	414	300	248	229	312	4656	
Rawul Pindae	87	140	244	353	143	200	95	150	207	180	183	221	2246	
Peshawar	770	867	746	676	700	540	673	791	773	787	547	338	6104	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>3490</b>	<b>3019</b>	<b>3197</b>	<b>3112</b>	<b>3693</b>	<b>3610</b>	<b>2977</b>	<b>2970</b>	<b>2618</b>	<b>2583</b>	<b>2202</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>37316</b>
<b>TATTIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.</b>														
Umballah	352	2070	1810	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4139	
Kussowlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullunder	1816	1442	1730	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4810	
Ferozepore	1340	1297	3041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5689	
Mooltan	...	1681	1122	1159	1160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6114	
Lahore	1682	7190	2907	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12724	
Sialkote	...	1081	3019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4702	
Rawul Pindae	23	75	417	1477	...	21	...	...	30	...	...	...	5787	
Peshawar	...	9343	4744	928	1131	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16161	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4931</b>	<b>23690</b>	<b>21217</b>	<b>7655</b>	<b>2291</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>59438</b>
<b>PUNKAH ESTABLISHMENT.</b>														
Umballah	...	3118	2255	1103	1145	1727	...	...	...	...	...	...	9178	
Kussowlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullunder	...	1715	1548	1526	1527	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	6184	
Ferozepore	625	1401	1471	1677	1623	1636	...	...	...	...	...	...	8022	
Mooltan	...	...	117	185	85	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	
Lahore	4837	4371	4587	4607	4544	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	23170	
Sialkote	...	...	...	457	429	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1080	
Rawul Pindae	...	1071	3962	1108	3919	6511	8	...	...	...	...	...	19230	
Peshawar	...	329	7604	7080	7551	7571	...	...	...	...	...	...	33736	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5162</b>	<b>14854</b>	<b>20436</b>	<b>21268</b>	<b>24090</b>	<b>17101</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>100810</b>
<b>CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.</b>														
Umballah	267	329	270	230	240	270	240	270	270	271	276	285	4377	
Kussowlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullunder	110	126	139	142	137	127	122	125	160	87	66	106	1461	
Ferozepore	144	115	200	101	185	165	100	190	190	180	180	187	2137	
Mooltan	128	179	200	263	260	260	282	260	285	200	227	244	2840	
Lahore	510	511	408	899	521	508	441	430	613	570	480	424	6053	
Sialkote	270	110	30	316	300	300	210	210	212	189	190	207	2512	
Rawul Pindae	181	315	332	312	284	484	225	280	318	195	164	232	3308	
Peshawar	875	1039	1117	1212	1061	937	1020	744	903	897	1004	884	11966	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2730</b>	<b>3312</b>	<b>3310</b>	<b>4124</b>	<b>3564</b>	<b>3602</b>	<b>3243</b>	<b>2807</b>	<b>3006</b>	<b>3297</b>	<b>2930</b>	<b>2795</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>38765</b>
														<b>33680</b>

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE;  
Port William,  
The 1st December 1860.

W. B. THOMSON,  
Commissary General.

No. 99.

The following Contract has been concluded in the Presidency Division Commissariat Department:—

3,000 lbs. English or Irish-cured Pork, Per Barrel of 200 lbs., at Rupees ... 55 0 0  
Ditto Ditto Ditto, Per Tierce of 318 lbs., " " ... 75 0 0

W. B. THOMSON,  
Commissary General.

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## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately, on a payment of six Rupees per annum, if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by post.*

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Government of Bengal.

#### City Improvements : the opening out of new Thoroughfares in the vicinity of Jaun Bazar.

From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners,—(dated the 2nd July 1860.)

SIR,—IN examining the Plan sent up with your letter No. 3215, dated the 14th ultimo, regarding a proposed new Street between Dhurruntollah and Jaun Bazar Streets, and a widening of that one of the several Jaun Bazar Lanes which will form a continuation of it, the Lieutenant-Governor has suggested, as will be seen from my letter No. 3482, of this day's date, a widening of Madge's Lane, running into Sudder Street. This gives rise to the further suggestion of widening the portion of Sudder Street lying between Madge's Lane and the Chowringhee Road; an improvement which would increase the value of the intended new line of widened Street between Sudder Street and Dhurruntollah.

2. The widening of Sudder Street, however, would have the intrinsic advantage of giving a good entrance to the Small Cause Court from that Street, and thus would enable Government to make the empty space between the Small Cause Court and the Chowringhee Road available either for another Public Office or for a Public Institution, such perhaps as the Dalhousie Institute, or a Theatre, or any other Building required by the public; or else for sale as private building ground; and this without inconvenience to the Small Cause Court.

3. It is to be feared, that Sudder Street could not be sufficiently enlarged without destroying the corner House between it and the Compound of

the Small Cause Court. But perhaps the acquisition for useful purposes of the Western half of that Compound might enable Government to defray this part of the expense, and to make over as much of the ground attached to the corner House as would be necessary for widening Sudder Street.

4. The square thus made between Sudder Street on the one side, and the Jangree Talao and St. Paul's School on the other, having in it only Public Buildings, and being open to the Esplanade, would be both ornamental and healthy.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commissioners will take this plan into their consideration, and let him know their opinion of it; and that they will at the same time be so good as to supply a rough calculation of the financial results, in respect both to Government and to the Municipality.

From R. D. TURNBULL, Esq., Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 18th July 1860.)

SIR,—I HAVE the honor by direction of the Municipal Commissioners, to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Junior Secretary Rivers Thompson's letters, having reference to the proposed opening of a new, and the widening of some existing thoroughfares between Dhurruntollah and Sudder Streets, and conveying the sanction of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor for carrying out the former at an outlay of Rupees 20,000 from the Municipal Funds.

2. In reply, I am directed to observe, that the Surveyor to the Commissioners has received orders to set to work at once for carrying out the much-required improvement, and the Commissioners are in hopes that the new thoroughfare will be open to the public by the end of the current year.

3. The Commissioners fully concur in the views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the advantages that would result from widening Jaun Bazar, 2nd Lane, and Madge's Lane, to an extent which would render them of an uniform width with the new thoroughfare from Dhurruntollah to Jaun

Bazar Street. Independent of the increased ventilation of a densely-populated part of the Town, the widening of the Lanes will convert them into regular thoroughfares, and thus be the means of relieving the crowded traffic which at present is forced through Free School Street from Dhurumtollah to Sudder Street. The widening of the Lanes in question will moreover necessitate the removal of a number of Huts closely huddled together in that locality, and thereby afford building sites for Houses, the rent of which will come within the reach of the middle classes, and therefore in itself prove of great benefit to the residents of this Town. The Commissioners are of opinion that, for this latter consideration alone, the outlay the contemplated improvement will involve upon the Municipal Funds would be perfectly justifiable.

4. With reference, however, to the proposed entrance to the Small Cause Court from Sudder Street, it appears to the Commissioners, that it would be desirable to widen Madge's Lane beyond the thirty-six feet, as such can be effected at present at a small outlay, there being no pukka Buildings on the Western side of the Lane. A width of forty feet would be a decided advantage, considering that Madge's Lane would form the great avenue leading from Lindsay Street to the Small Cause Court. The new thoroughfare to be opened between Dhurumtollah and Jaun Bazar Street is, as already stated, to be thirty-six feet wide. To widen Jaun Bazar Lane leading from Jaun Bazar to Madge's Lane, so as to form one continuous thoroughfare of the same width, and to widen the latter Lane to an extent of forty feet will involve the following expense, viz:—

Cost of 1 Boegah, 9 Cottahs, and 3 Chittacks of ground in Jaun Bazar Lane, at ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,500	12	8
Cost of ground in Madge's Lane, 4 Cottahs, at ..	400	1,600	0	0
Cost of a boundary wall ..		400	0	0
<b>Total, ..</b>	<b>Rs. 16,500</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	

a sum which the Commissioners are of opinion is a mere trifle in comparison with the advantages which the outlay would secure, and they hope His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will authorize them to carry into effect so desirable an improvement.

5. The only difficulty which will be in the way is, that, in widening Madge's Lane, it will be necessary to take a small portion of a Garden belonging to the family of the late Mr. Chisholm, (the value of which is included in the above Estimate.) Under the Will of the Testator no landed property whatever can be sold by the Executors, but as the ground is required for public purposes, the Commissioners are of opinion that the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 might be enforced for the above purpose. The Garden yields but a small return to the family, and considering the immense demand which exists for building sites whereon to erect Public Edifices, which would prove both useful and ornamental, the Commissioners believe that the sale of the whole Garden, notwithstanding the Testator's Will, might be enforced under the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 of Act XIV. of 1856, and of Act VI. of 1857.

6. The widening of Sudder Street from Chowringhee Road to Madge's Lane was under consideration for several months past. A personal inspection of the Street convinced the Commissioners that the space of ground intervening between the Public Street and the premises of the Small Cause Court is an encroachment upon the Public Road. From enquiries, however, it appears that the recorded owner of the identical ground has a right to it by way of prescription, and therefore the legal measures which were intended to be taken for clearing the locality from its filthy inhabitants would have proved a failure. That the existence of Huts and their inmates on that part

of the Road is a positive nuisance, is proved by the records of the Police, the people living there having several times been fined for the noise they created, and the indecencies committed in the Public Street.

7. The extent of ground thus usurped, but without the least doubt originally belonging to the Town, comprises twenty-one and a half Cottahs, and may be valued at Rupees 400 per Cottah. Though only a portion of it would be required to effect the widening of Sudder Street, it would be advisable to secure the whole, as the spare ground above what is wanted for the Road might be added to the Compound of the Small Cause Court, and thereby attain additional value. The purchase of the strip might be effected by private contract, but should there be any difficulty of coming to a friendly arrangement, or the Title prove defective, the provisions of Act XIV. and of Act VI. of 1857 can easily be enforced.

8. It is however obvious that, in order to effect the two objects, viz. of improving the thoroughfare, and providing a good and convenient entrance to the Small Cause Court from Sudder Street, the width of the Street ought to be not less than fifty feet. To carry out such improvement, it would be absolutely necessary, as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor observes, to pull down the corner House between Sudder Street and the Small Cause Court Compound, and this course will involve the following expense:—

Estimated value of the corner House and of the ground on which it stands, viz:—	
15 Cottahs and 1 Chittack ..	Rs. 86,000 0 0
less	
Proceeds of sale of old materials. ..	8,000 0 0
	<b>Rs. 38,000 0 0</b>

9. Of the space thus cleared, and of the tenanted land mentioned in paragraph 7, fifteen Cottahs and two Chittacks of ground would be required for the widening of the Street, and for such the Municipal Funds would be chargeable at the actual cost of the ground itself. No greater proportion could be debited to that account, because, in addition to the price of the land, the Commissioners will have to defray the expense of making the Road for the additional width, which may be estimated at Rupees 1,200.

10. The respective cost to Government and the Town, by carrying out the proposed improvement, would therefore be as follows:—

Value of the three-storied House No. 18, Chowringhee Road, including fifteen Cottahs and one Chittack of ground whereon it stands ..	Rs. 86,000 0 0
Value of the tenanted ground along the South of Sudder Street, twenty-one Cottahs and a half, at 400 Rupees per Cottah ..	8,000 0 0
	<b>Rs. 44,000 0 0</b>
<b>DEDUCT.</b>	
Sale proceeds of old materials of the House ..	Rs. 8,000
Cost of land required for widening the Street, fifteen Cottahs and two Chittacks, to be paid for by the Commissioners ..	7,000
	<b>10,000 0 0</b>
<b>Cost to Government ..</b>	<b>Rs. 34,000 0 0</b>

11. For this sum of Rupees 34,000 Government would obtain sixteen Cottahs and nine Chittacks of spare ground, which would be added to the Small Cause Court Compound, and by effecting an entrance to the Court from Sudder Street would thus be rendered available as a building ground. From the fact of its having Chowringhee Road as its frontage, and being suitable for the erection of any Public Building, the value of the additional ground obtained may safely be estimated at 600 Rupees per Cottah, being equivalent to 9,870 Rupees, so that the ultimate cost to Government of effecting the contemplated improvement would be only Rupees 24,130.



12. But in order to appreciate correctly the real merits of the project, it must not be judged by the mere cost it at first will entail, but by the further advantages which it will secure to Government. The large Compound of the Small Cause Court, which at present may be considered so much waste ground, would thus be rendered available as a building site for a Public Building of the largest size, and thereby prevent any attempt of encroaching upon the Maidan. The spare ground will, after giving to the Small Cause Court, fifty feet of space from the present Portico towards the West, amount to five Beegahs, sixteen Cottahs and nine Chittacks, which, in fact, is sufficient for the erection of two large Buildings, with all the requisite Out-offices, and which, if sold, would at this moment, when building sites along the Chowringhee Road are not procurable, realize Rupees 600 per Cottah, being very nearly Rupees 70,000.

From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, —(dated the 13th August 1860.)

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th ultimo, and to inform you in reply, that so much of the project therein submitted as relates to the widening of the portion of Sadler Street lying between Madge's Lane and the Chowringhee Road has been referred to the Government of India for consideration and orders.

2. In the mean time the Lieutenant-Governor sees no objection to the immediate commencement of the Works connected with the proposed widening of Jaun Bazar, 2nd Lane, and Madge's Lane, so as to render them of an uniform width with the new thoroughfare, the construction of which has already been approved. The disbursement from the Municipal Funds of Rupees 16,593-12-3, being the estimated cost of the proposed improvements, is accordingly sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. If necessary, the usual Declaration will be made by the Government for the acquisition of the land required, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857.

From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, —(dated the 13th August 1860.)

SIR,—I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, relative to the introduction of certain improvements in a crowded part of this City.

2. The scheme to which the Lieutenant-Governor would draw attention suggested itself upon a consideration of a report from Dr. Booth, the Secretary and Assistant Surgeon to the Calcutta Native Hospital, in which were detailed the serious evils arising from the very crowded and obnoxious state of certain localities in Jaun Bazar Street, which, upon the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town, it is proposed to remedy by the enforcement of Section XXIII. of Act XIV. of 1856, for the purpose of opening out new thoroughfares in the localities referred to, and of thus ensuring more free ventilation and greater cleanliness in that overcrowded part of the City.

3. By a reference to the Plan which accompanies this letter, the improvements which the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned will be better understood. It is proposed in the first place to open out a new Street from Jaun Bazar to Dhurrumtollah, of an equal width throughout of thirty-six feet. This Sec-

tion of the Street, marked A. in the Plan, is estimated to cost about Rupees 20,000, and under the authority vested in him by the Act in question, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the outlay, which the Commissioners are prepared to disburse. It has, however, been also arranged that this line of thoroughfare should be continued, and by an expenditure of Rupees 16,593-12-3 more, chargeable also to the Municipal Funds, which the Lieutenant-Governor has further authorized, a Street, two-fifths of a mile in length, and of nearly equal width throughout, will run from North to South, from Dhurrumtollah through Madge's Lane to Sadler Street, securing a great benefit to the health, the traffic, and safety of that part of the Town.

4. It was in connection with these alterations, which are now in course of being carried out, that the suggestion presented itself to the Lieutenant-Governor which he would beg to submit to the favorable consideration of the Government of India. It is proposed that that portion of Sadler Street which lies between Madge's Lane and Chowringhee Road should be widened to the extent of fifty feet, and that a good and convenient entrance to the Small Cause Court should be secured from Sadler Street, thus enabling Government to make the empty space between the Small Cause Court and Chowringhee Road available either for one or two Public Offices, or for a great Public Institution; or else for sale as private building ground.

5. It will be seen from the letter of the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, dated the 18th July last, that to carry out the proposed improvement, it will be necessary to obtain the whole of the tenanted ground along the South of Sadler Street, from Chowringhee Road to the Eastern boundary of the Small Cause Court's Compound, measuring twenty-one and a half Cottahs; besides of course pulling down the corner House between Sadler Street and the Chowringhee Road, which is the cause of the narrowness of the entrance into Sadler Street. The estimated value of the lands, and of the House in question, is Rupees 11,600, from which, after deducting the sum of Rupees 3,000 as the probable amount of the sale proceeds of the old materials of the House, there would remain a balance of Rupees 8,600, as the amount actually required, (without reference to the expense of Road materials, &c.) for carrying out the improvement under consideration. It is shown by the Municipal Commissioners that the portion of this sum chargeable to the Municipal Funds is Rupees 7,600, being the estimated value of the land which is actually required for the widening of Sadler Street. The remaining sum, viz. Rupees 34,000, must be found by Government, which will become the owner of all the rest of the purchased land. As a return for this outlay, it is shown that Government would obtain possession of sixteen Cottahs and nine Chittacks of spare ground, the value of which, with reference to its advantageous position, is estimated at Rupees 9,870; so that the ultimate cost to Government of the contemplated improvement would be only Rupees 24,130.

6. For this sum, after providing for the Small Cause Court an entrance out of Sadler Street, the large vacant portion of the Compound of the Small Cause Court, which at present may be considered as so much waste ground, would become available as a building site, to the extent, with the contemplated addition, of five Beegahs, sixteen Cottahs and nine Chittacks; and this it is estimated, if sold, would at the present moment, when building sites along the Chowringhee Road are not procurable, realize Rupees 600 per Cottah, being nearly Rupees 70,000. The project thus recommends itself as one which, in a financial point of view, will undoubtedly result in profit to Government, in whatever way it may be thought most advisable to dispose of the newly-created building site. The size and position of the site make it

admirably adapted for any large Public Institution. This plan, it may be added, by making available the most advantageous site which Calcutta possesses for a great Building, will solve any difficulties which may exist as regards an unobjectionable position for the Dalhousie Institute.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the proposition generally will meet with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

From W. GAEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 14th November 1860.)

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th of August, relating to an improvement which is about to be made by the Municipal Commissioners in a crowded part of Calcutta by opening out a thoroughfare from Dhurrumtollah to Sudder Street, and submitting, for favorable consideration, the further suggestion of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor for widening a portion of Sudder Street, one object of this latter measure being to afford a good entrance to the Small Cause Court out of that Street, whereby the Government will be enabled to make the empty space between the Small Cause Court and the Chowringhee Road available for another Public Office, or for any other useful object.

2. It is proposed with this view to buy the whole of the tenanted ground along the South of Sudder Street from Chowringhee Road to the Eastern boundary of the Small Cause Court Compound, including the corner House between Sudder Street and the Compound of the Small Cause Court. The estimated value of the tenanted ground and the House in question is Rupees 44,600, from which Rupees 3,000, it is stated, may be deducted as the value of the materials of the House, leaving a balance of Rupees 41,600 as the amount actually required. Of this sum, Rupees 7,000 is stated to be all that will be fairly chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the portion of the land required for widening Sudder Street; and the Lieutenant-Governor recommends that the Government should incur the remaining expense, viz. Rupees 34,600, becoming the owner of the rest of the purchased land amounting to sixteen Cottahs and nine Chittacks of the estimated value of Rupees 9,870, thus making the actual cost to Government of effecting the contemplated improvement, Rupees 24,130. The Commissioners point out that the disbursement of this sum will render the large Compound of the Small Cause Court, which at present, they say, may be regarded as so much waste ground, available as a building site, and they state that it will be sufficient for the erection of two large Buildings, with all the requisite Out-offices, and would, at this moment, if sold, bring very nearly Rupees 70,000. The Lieutenant-Governor expresses his own opinion that "the project recommends itself as one which, in a financial point of view, will undoubtedly result in profit to Government, in whatever way it may be thought most advisable to dispose of the newly-created building site."

3. In reply I am desired to state that the Governor General in Council regards the whole scheme as an excellent one both on sanitary as well as other grounds, as he is pleased to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor to give effect to it. I am desired to request that no steps may be taken towards the appropriation of the property to be purchased, or of any portion of the ground now belonging to Government, which adjoins it, without reference to the Government of India.

### Government of Bengal.

#### Correspondence on the state of the Furreedpore District.

From L. R. TOTTENHAM, Esq., Magistrate of Furreedpore, to the Commissioner of Circuit, 15th Division, Dacca,—(dated the 5th November 1860.)

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant, requesting a further report on the subject of the state of the District in connection with the Indigo question.

2. In continuation then of my letter dated the 23rd ultimo, I have to report that the number of petitions daily filed by Ryots against Planters and Factory Servants has not decreased. It has, I think, rather increased; but since the date of my last report they have principally come from the Cossimpore quarter, Mr Smith's Concern.

3. The character of the petitions continues the same. They for the most part contain no complaint of any oppression as yet committed, but express the Petitioners' apprehension that they will be seized and compelled to enter into engagements to cultivate.

4. That as far as regards Mr. Smith's Concern, these apprehensions are without good foundation, I have little doubt, as that Gentleman has assured me that he had without any difficulty completed the whole of his advances for the ensuing season by about the 10th of September, and up to and even beyond that time he had experienced no kind of opposition. As I before reported to you, his Concern was the last to be affected by the general movement; but when it once began there, it spread with great rapidity.

5. Within the last few days, a serious act of violence has been reported to me, as having been committed by a number of Ryots of Villages in the Belgatchee Thannah, who, it is said, attacked and plundered the house of a Factory Servant of Mr. Battersby's Factory at Sudderdie. I have directed the Darogah to proceed to the spot in person, and to institute a careful investigation of the case.

6. In other parts of Mr. Battersby's Concern, especially at Modhookbally, the people are said to be turbulently disposed, and Mr. Pinto, the Manager of the Modhookbally Factory, has reported to me that the Factory Cowherd has been severely beaten by the Villagers. The Darogah of Bhooshnah has been in that quarter lately, and he reports that he has left the Thannah Jemadar to keep the peace.

7. There is an improvement in one part of the District, viz. about Soudpore and Goalbarie, where Mr. Bell's Concern extends. Since my visit to that quarter, no further violence has been reported against any party, and no petitions have been made by Ryots. I hear that many of the latter are now voluntarily conceding a portion of their lands and labor to the cultivation of Indigo.

8. At present, my hands are full of business in the Sudder Station, but I propose, as soon as I can get away for a few days, to make a little tour in that part of the District where the people seem most inclined to violence. This will, in due course, be reported to you.

From W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Magistrate of Furrædpore,—(dated the 15th November 1860.)

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement dated the 6th instant, submitting a copy of a further report on the state of your District in connection with the excitement on the Indigo question, and in reply to communicate to you the following observations and orders.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the report contained in the 5th paragraph, of a serious act of violence having been committed by a number of Ryots in the Belgatchee Thannah, by attacking and plundering the house of a Factory Servant, whilst the offenders are not yet apprehended, and no Magisterial Officer is available to proceed to the spot, to be unsatisfactory. In the present temper of the Ryots in some quarters it is of the first importance to punish promptly the first outrage of this nature.

3. The case of the reported severe beating of a Factory Cowherd, in another quarter, with no report of the apprehension of the offenders, is also unsatisfactory.

4. With a view to afford you additional Magisterial aid for the prompt investigation and disposal of such cases, another Deputy Magistrate (Moulvy Ghulam Hossein,) exercising the full powers of a Magistrate, has been appointed to Furrædpore, and directed to proceed to join his appointment without delay. It has been notified by Telegraph that this Officer will leave for Furrædpore on Sunday next.

This Officer can be deputed by you to any place where a turbulent disposition manifests itself.

From L. R. TOTTERHAM, Esq., Magistrate of Furrædpore, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 17th November 1860.)

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant, and with reference to paragraph 2, to inform you that the Darogah has completed his investigation into the case of plunder of a Factory Servant's house, and has sent in three of the Defendants. The remainder he has not yet succeeded in apprehending. The witnesses have not yet reached my Court.

2. Referring to paragraph 3 of your letter, I have to inform you that the case of assaulting a Factory Cowherd and severely beating him is identical with the case mentioned in my report dated the 12th instant, as having been before me as a charge of forcible rescue of Cattle on their way to the Pound. There was no evidence as to severe beating of the complainant.

From H. BELL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Magistrate of Furrædpore,—(dated the 24th November 1860.)

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th instant, reporting that the Darogah has completed his investigation into the case of plunder of a Factory Servant's house, noticed in one of your previous reports, and that he has sent in three of the Defendants, the remainder not having been as yet apprehended.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor considers it so important to

check at the very outset any disposition to maltreat Factory Servants, that he authorizes you to offer a suitable reward, not exceeding Rupees 200, for information leading to the arrest of the other Defendants provided the case turns out, upon the trial of the three Defendants who have been sent in, to be such, in your opinion, as to warrant such a measure.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it is very desirable just now to show that the Executive Department will spare no exertions to protect Factory Servants and others, who, by reason of their connexion with Factories, may be unpopular with the Ryots, from all unlawful violence, and to punish those who may be guilty of any such violence.

*Government of Bengal.*

#### Communication with Darjeeling.

From W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to W. H. SHOULT, Esq.,—(dated the 24th November 1860.)

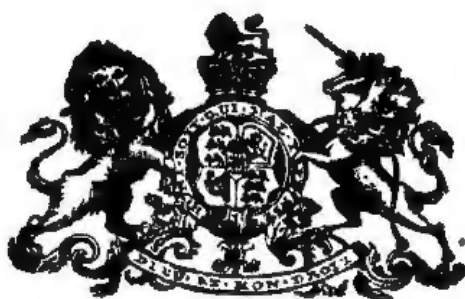
SIR,—THE Memorandum submitted with your letter of the 24th September last has been laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, who has communicated with the Magistrate of Maldah on the subject; and I have now the honor to communicate to you the steps which have been taken to give effect to your suggestions.

2. When the Railway was opened to Rajmehal, a Steam Ferry Boat was placed upon the River for the convenience of persons travelling from Calcutta to Darjeeling and the North-Eastern Districts of Bengal. At the Ferry Ghât on the Maldah side of the River an Accommodation Hut is in course of construction, and until its completion, Travellers can avail themselves of a Tent furnished with bed, table, chairs, &c., which has been placed there for the convenience of the public by the Magistrate of Maldah.

3. To avoid the additional four miles, which Passengers to Dinagepore and Darjeeling had to make in order to reach the Dâk Bungalow at the English Bazar of Maldah, a short cut will be made from the main Road direct to the Nemasaraie Ghât, to which place the Dâk Bungalow will be removed.

4. At Dowlutpore, a Town distant about thirty miles from Maldah and about forty miles from Dinagepore, a Dâk Bungalow is now being built.

5. Your concluding suggestion refers to the inconvenience to which Travellers are subjected through the non-attendance of Bearers at the regular stages. To remedy this inconvenience you propose that orders should be issued for stationing Chowkedars at the halting stages. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the interference of the Police objectionable, wherever it can be avoided, and as the Post Office Department is not under the Bengal Government, he is unable to issue orders for the better regulation of the Dawks of Travellers, or to take up complaints in this matter. But he will communicate with the Post Master General, and he will be glad to do everything in his power to facilitate the transit of Passengers visiting the Sanatorium of Darjeeling.



APPENDIX TO  
**The Calcutta Gazette.**

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

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LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act VI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Sylhet, will be put up to Public and unreserved Sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 24th day of December 1860, for Arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue due on the 28th day of September 1860:—

*Class 1.—Permanently-settled Estates.*

No. 7979.—Talook Roy Gourhurry Sing, Pergunnah Chyton Nugger; recorded proprietor, Roy Radha Gobind Sing; sudder jumma, rupees 544-5-1.

No. 27501.—Talook Adam Rezah, Zemindar, Pergunnah Joar Baneah Chong; recorded proprietors, Sheik Latoo and others; sudder jumma, rupees 683-15-2.

No. 27502.—Talook Assadoo Rezah, Zemindar, Pergunnah Joar Baneah Chong; recorded proprietor, Krishna Churn Das; sudder jumma, rupees 712-3-0.

No. 40081.—Talook Chyton Chund, Pergunnah Chyton Nugger; recorded proprietor, Roy Radha Gobind Sing; sudder jumma, rupees 892-10-3.

No. 54721.—Talook Syud Mahomed Nazeer, Hissah Syud Mahomed Bat-ter, Pergunnah Turrup; recorded proprietors, Nobo Kisto Mojoomdar and others; sudder jumma, rupees 3,161-5-4.

No. 54727.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Modon Rezah, Pergunnah Turrup; recorded proprietors, Rambullab Deb and others; sudder jumma, rupees 2,784-3-2.

No. 54729.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Kaem Rezah, Pergunnah Turrup; recorded proprietors, Joy Gobind Roy and others; sudder jumma, rupees 1,966-14-11.

No. 54732.—Talook Syud Amul Ally, Hissah Syud Kolim Rezah, Pergunnah Turrup; recorded proprietors, Joy Gobind Roy and others; sudder jumma, rupees 715-12-10.

SYLHET COLLECTORSHIP, }

The 24th November 1860. }

G. G. BALFOUR,

Collector.





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1860.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 8TH DECEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 8th December 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 12th of February next :—

*A Bill for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Amherst.*

WHEREAS it is necessary to fix the amount of the Port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken in the Port of Amherst in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. A Port-due at a rate not exceeding the rate of two annas per every ton of burden, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards which shall enter the said Port.

II. When any vessel enters the said Port, being driven in by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or for any other reason, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such unshipment and re-shipment as may be necessary for the purpose of repair), the Port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.

III. Provided that, when any vessel having left the said Port is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage, no Port-due shall be chargeable in respect of such vessel.

IV. No vessel shall be required to pay the Port-due chargeable under this Act oftener than once in sixty days.

V. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the Commencement of Act.

and the local Government shall on or before that date, pursuant to Section XLII of Act XXII of 1855, declare, by Notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, the rates at which Port-dues shall be levied in the said Port subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act ; and from and after the said date no Port-due shall be levied at the said Port except under the authority of Act XXII of 1855, and of this Act.

No Port-due to be levied except under Act.

Act to be read as part of Act XXII of 1855.

VI. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act XXII of 1855.

M. WYLLIE,  
Clerk of the Council.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2380.

Port William, the 7th December 1860.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED THE 24th OCTOBER 1860.

Notification.—The under-mentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants on this Establishment have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Covenanted.

Mr. H. E. Perkins.  
" E. E. Woodcock.  
" C. W. Moore.  
" C. J. Daniell.  
" C. B. Trevor.  
" W. Lane.  
" J. C. Dodgson.

*Uncovenanted.*

Mr. F. E. Hall.

The under-mentioned have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.* :—

Mr. G. L. Martin, 6 months, S. C.

Mr. P. C. Turnbull, 6 months, S. C.

*Uncovenanted.*

Mr. C. B. Douglas, 6 months, S. C.

No. 2881.

*The 8th December 1860.*

The Reverend John A. Stamper, B. A., appointed an Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 8th instant, per Ship *Agamemnon*.

2. Mr. Stamper's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 2882.

*The 11th December 1860.*

Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. W. Walter has been permitted to resign his appointment as Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, in the Andamans.

No. 2877.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I, published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels, *bona fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, *viz.* :—

Head Clerk of the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, and Assistant to the Inspector-General of Mofussil Police, Mudras.

W. GERT,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

**FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.**

No. 5.

*Patna, the 28th November 1860.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General held a Public Durbar this day for the reception of the Principal Native Gentlemen of the Behar Districts.

The Native Gentlemen and the Civil and Military Officers of Patna and the neighbourhood having assembled, the Viceroy and Governor General entered the Durbar under a Royal Salute.

All the Native Gentlemen present were introduced to the Viceroy and Governor General in the order of their precedence, and after presenting the customary offerings received the usual Khilluts.

When bestowing the Khilluts, His Excellency briefly addressed some of the Native Gentlemen :—

To Rajah Bhoop Sing Bahadoor His Excellency stated that his Memorial had been received and laid before the Governor General, who had complied with its prayer, so far as to direct that the Title which had for so many years been recognized in the Rajah's family should be continued to his son, and that two-thirds of the Pension now enjoyed by the Rajah should be assigned to his children.

To the Maharajah of Bettiah the Governor General observed, that he was glad to hear from the Commissioner of the interest taken by the Maharajah in the advancement of Education among his Tenants.

To the Maharajah of Hutwa His Excellency expressed the pleasure with which he had heard from the Commissioner of the attention successfully bestowed by the Maharajah on the management of his Estates, and of his exertions in promoting Education.

To the Maharajah of Deomongah the Governor General remarked that, on the last occasion of His Excellency meeting him, the Maharajah had represented some difficulty which had arisen in carrying out the intention of Government to confer on him an Estate as a reward for his Services. His Excellency trusted that this difficulty had been overcome to the Maharajah's satisfaction.

To Rajah Jye Mungul Sing Bahadoor the Governor General observed, that he had been gratified to learn from the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, that the Rajah, since his return from his interview with the Governor General in Calcutta last year, had continued to manifest zeal in the service of Government, and His Excellency desired especially to express his acknowledgment of the assistance spontaneously rendered by the Rajah to the Commissioner in the introduction of the Income Tax.

After the concluding ceremonies, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General left the Durbar under a Royal Salute, and the assembly broke up.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,

A. R. YOUNG,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.*

**Notifications, Appointments, &c.**

No. 18.

*Ghazepore, the 3rd December 1860.*

Resaldar Esree Pursad, Sirdar Bahadoor of the Bhopawur Contingent, is appointed Resaldar Major of the 3rd Regiment Central India Horse, from the 2nd ultimo.

No. 28.

The appointment of Lieutenant G. F. Birdwood, of the 23rd Bombay Native Infantry, in General Order No. 5411, dated 13th ultimo, to be Adjutant of the Deoloe Irregular Force, is cancelled.

No. 38.

*Banaroo, the 5th December 1860.*

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to confer the Title of "Rao Bahadoor" on Moonshee Guneshee Lall, of Duttiah, in consideration of services rendered by him to the British Government.

No. 43.

The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by Captain E. Thompson of his appointment of Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent, Political Assistant and Second in Command of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and to place his services at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

No. 44.

Lieutenant C. L. R. Glasford, appointed Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Godavery Districts in General Order by the Governor General No. 5585, dated 16th ultimo, received charge of the Talooks ceded to the British Government from the Officers of His Highness the Nizam's Government, on the 6th idem.

No. 52.  
The 7th December 1860.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to invest Pundit Kulka Pershaud, Assistant Superintendent of Nagode, with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Section CL. of Act X. of 1859.

No. 54.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain Henry Hopkinson, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Commissioner of Assam and Governor General's Agent on the North-Eastern Frontier, *vice* Colonel Francis Jenkins, who is relieved of Civil employ.

Colonel Jenkins has passed through a service of more than fifty years, and during twenty-six of these he has held the post of Commissioner of Assam and Governor General's Agent on the North-Eastern Frontier. He has discharged the duties of this post with advantage to the Country and with great credit to himself. He has received on several occasions the approval of six successive Governors General.

But His Excellency is of opinion that Colonel Jenkins's service has exceeded the term after which it is desirable, in the interests of the State, that an Officer's employment on active Civil or Political duties in India should cease.

Also His Excellency considers that, though Colonel Jenkins's case does not come within the letter of the Rule which limits the period of the service of Civil Servants, and which prescribes that, after thirty-five years' service, no Civil Servant shall be permitted to retain an Office which he has held for five years or upwards, yet that this Rule cannot be fairly applied to those who are exclusively of the Civil Service, unless its spirit be extended to cases such as that of Colonel Jenkins.

For these reasons Colonel Jenkins is relieved of Civil employ.

The Governor General desires that it be recorded that Colonel Jenkins quits his post with all honor, and that he carries with him the acknowledgment by the Government of India of the services which he has rendered to it.

No. 55.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Major A. Fytche, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, *vice* Captain H. Hopkinson.

A. R. YOUNG,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.

Camp Benares, the 6th December 1860.

His Excellency the Governor General directs that the following letters be published.

His Excellency concurs in, and confirms the praise given by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to the Inhabitants of the Loyal City of Benares, and desires to notify his high appreciation of the spirit in which the chief Members of the Community have promptly and spontaneously given their aid to the Government in the Assessment of the Income Tax.

A. R. YOUNG,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.

No. 25 of 1860.

FROM F. B. GUBBINS, Esq., C. B.,  
Commissioner, 5th Division, Benares,

TO G. COUPER, Esq., C. B.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. P.,  
Nynce Tal.

Dated Benares, 18th September 1860.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to report, for the informa-

Rajah Deo Narayn Sing of Sydpore Bhitrow.	These Gentlemen appear- ed through their several represen- tatives.	tion of Govern- ment, that a De- putation of about one hundred per- sons, represent- ing the most wealthy and res- pectable classes of the City of Benares, headed by the Gentlemen whose names are entered in the margin, have this morning waited upon the Collector and myself to express
Bahadur Fattich Narain Sing.		
" Hattuck Chund.		
" G. o. o. Dass Mittra.		
Raj Narain Dass.		
Bahadur Harshankar Pershad Sing.		
" Ram Kishen Dass.		
Moonshio Channoo Lall.		
" Bannee Lall.		
Bahadur Jinnah Dass.		
" Gomoo Sing.		
Pundit Rao Banerjee.		
Bahadur Dulce Pershad.		
" Brjantun Dass.		
" Dace Sing.		
Lachmee Chund Munnooram.		
Taloksee Ummeroy.		
Gunesh Dass Krishnajeo.		
Gopaul Rao Balkishen.		
Bhockhun Chund Unoop Chund.		
Bhuranul Jyo Kishen Dass.		
Seela Ram Kasheram.		
Phily Ram Channoo Lall.		
Geesaher Mull Ghansam Dass.		
Harshaher Mull Ram Chund.		

their entire concurrence with the views of Govern-  
ment in the necessity of the imposition of the  
Income Tax. These Gentlemen also voluntarily  
presented the Collector with their several Schedules  
of Property.

2. As the movement has been a perfectly  
voluntary one, and the Schedules have been entered  
previous to the appointment of any Assessors, or  
to the issue of any Notices, I would respectfully  
solicit the recognition by Government of the  
loyalty displayed by the inhabitants of this City,  
in their spontaneous acceptance of a measure  
which must necessarily be a distasteful one.

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) F. B. GUBBINS,  
Commissioner.

No. 65A.

FROM G. COUPER, Esq., C. B.,  
Secretary to Govt., N. W. P.,

TO F. B. GUBBINS, Esq., C. B.  
Commr. of the 5th or Benares Division.

Dated Nynce Tal, the 4th October 1860.

REVENUE.  
(Income Tax.)

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt  
of your letter No. 25, dated the 18th ultimo,  
announcing the ready acceptance of the Income  
Tax by the principal Inhabitants of Benares.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the  
fact reported is a most gratifying and convincing  
proof of the loyalty, the good will and excellent  
spirit of the principal Residents of that City; and  
I am to request that you will take the earliest  
opportunity of expressing to the Heads of the  
Deputation which waited upon you, and through  
them to the Inhabitants generally, the very great  
satisfaction with which the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-  
Governor views their prompt and honorable ac-  
quiescence in an equitable and necessary, though

distasteful measure; and looks forward to their valuable co-operation in its execution.

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) G. CORREN,  
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.  
(True Copies.)  
A. R. YOUNG,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.

No. 5953.  
Port William, the 11th December 1860.

The appointment of Assistant Surgeon J. H. Sylvester to the Medical charge of the 2nd Corps, Mayne's Horse, notified in General Order dated 12th June, No. 1899, is to have effect from the 1st May last.

No. 5954.  
Mr. E. G. Fraser, Civil Judge of Lucknow, resumed charge of his Office on the 1st instant.

No. 5955.  
Major James Steel received charge of his Office of Deputy Commissioner of Baratch from Mr. C. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, on the 19th ultimo.

No. 5956.  
Lieutenant E. F. Angelo, appointed to officiate as Second in Command of the Deolee Irregular Force, and to receive charge of the Office of Adjutant to that Force, assumed charge of his Office from Lieutenant Clay on the 18th October.

No. 5957.  
Mr. Master, Deputy Commissioner of the Chindwarra District, received charge of the Chindwarra Treasury from Lieutenant G. Warner, Assistant Commissioner, on the 26th ultimo.

No. 5958.  
Major J. G. Balmain, of the Madras Artillery, who was temporarily appointed in General Order of 12th ultimo, No. 5397, an Additional Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, arrived in that Province on the 1st instant.

W. GRAY,  
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

On the River Ganges, the 4th December 1860.

No. 24. of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain P. F. de Quincey, Her Majesty's 70th Foot, to be Major of Brigade on the Establishment, in succession to Major S. Richards, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Division.

On the River Ganges, the 4th December 1860.  
No. 34. of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following appointments in the Nagpore Irregular Force:—

1st Regiment Infantry.—Lieutenant J. E. Burton, Her Majesty's 91st Regiment, Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant.

3rd Regiment Infantry.—Lieutenant H. M. Nepean, 37th Madras Grenadiers, Adjutant (on sick leave to Europe), to be Second in Command. Lieutenant D. McNeill, 26th Madras Native Infantry, Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Nepean.

R. J. H. BUNCH, Major-General,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 11th December 1860.

No. 1194 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officer is admitted to Pension, as specified opposite to his name:—

Serjeant Major James Storey, { Two Shillings  
of the 3rd Battalion Artillery { per diem, payable  
in Europe.

No. 1195 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—  
Date of Arrival at Port William.

Major J. Chambers, 21st Native Infantry  
Captain H. B. Impey, 70th Native Infantry  
Lieutenant T. W. Hogg, 2nd European Light Cavalry  
Lieutenant W. C. S. Clarke, 3rd European Light Cavy.  
Lieutenant H. Spaulding, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers  
Lieutenant M. A. D. Orchard, 3rd European Regiment  
Lieutenant W. Batty, 65th Native Infantry  
Lieutenant P. H. F. Harris, 70th Native Infantry  
Lieutenant C. D. S. Clarke, 73rd Native Infantry  
Assistant Surgeon F. Powell, M. B., Medical Department...

8th. December 1860.

No. 1196 of 1860.—The transfer to the Invalid Establishment of Lieutenant Edmund James Goodridge, of Artillery, announced in Government General Order, No. 813, of the 25th May 1858, is cancelled, that Officer having been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service, as a special case, on a Pension of seven Shillings per diem.

F. D. ATKINSON, Major,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 3.

Head-Quarters, Benares, the 5th December 1860.  
Promotion.—In continuation of Notification No. 281, dated 17th November 1860, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following promotion:—

To be Executive Engineer of the Bed Ghat.  
Mr. E. Claxton, Assistant to the Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces.

C. H. BROWN, Captain,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.



No. 285.

Fort William, the 11th December 1860.

**Appointment.**—Mr. A. Grant is appointed a Probationary Assistant Overseer in the Public Works Department, and posted to the Upper Assam Division.

No. 286.

**Promotion.**—Lieutenant T. C. Manderson, of the Bengal Engineers, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Allahabad Division, is promoted to the Grade of Assistant Engineer of the Second Class.

No. 287.

**Leave of Absence.**—Leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. C. Sylk, 3rd Class Sub-Engineer, Nuggur District, preparatory to his applying for six months' leave to Europe on private affairs.

No. 288.

**Promotion.**—Assistant Overseer M. R. Molyneux, of the Peshawar Division, is promoted to the Grade of Overseer.

A. G. GOODWYN, Major,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 289.

Fort William, the 1st December 1860.

**Notification.**—The Superintendency of Hill Roads in the vicinity of Simlah will cease to be an Executive Engineer's Division, and is made a charge for an Assistant Engineer from this date.

**Appointment.**—Captain G. A. F. Hauchen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, Officiating Superintendent of Hill Roads, is appointed Superintendent from this date.

C. H. DICKENS, Captain,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

### ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 6693.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—The 4th December 1860.—Mr. C. W. Carleton to be an Assessor and Deputy Collector, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in Champaran.

The 6th December 1860.—Mr. A. W. Cosserat to be Assistant Commissioner in the Southal Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. Meik to be a Sub-Assistant Commissioner in the Southal Pergunnahs from the 20th ultimo.

The following Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collectors are promoted, viz. —

To the 2nd Class.

Mr. B. R. Perry	... Purneah.
Mr. J. R. B. Ross	... Hooghly.
Baboo Iswer Chunder Ghosal	... Nuddoa.

To the 3rd Class.

Baboo Frankness Roy	... Survey Dept.
Mr. W. C. Cortley	... Shahabad.
Moulavy Salamuteollah Khan	... Behar.
Mr. J. Johnson	... Beerbhoom.

To the 4th Class.

Mr. T. Twonnie	... Jessore.
Moulavy Waddood Nubbee	... Nuddoa.
Moulavy Ali Ahmad Khan	... Jessore.
Mr. H. Little	... Railway Dept.

To the 5th Class.

Baboo Ramkrishna Roy	... Survey Dept.
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The 7th December 1860.—Mr. C. Boulnois to officiate as First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

The following Gentlemen to officiate as Deputy Magistrates under Act XV. of 1813, and Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833; and to exercise respectively the powers of a Covenanted Assistant to a Magistrate, under Regulations XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1807, in the Districts named opposite to each, viz. —

Mr. H. Stevens, in Moorshedabad.

Mr. James Taylor, in Dinagepore.

The 8th December 1860.—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Mookupadya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, is transferred to Serampur, and will exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant to a Magistrate, under Regulations XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1807, in Hooghly.

The 10th December 1860.—Baboo Hurree Churn Ghose to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1813, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Nuddoa; and to exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant to a Magistrate, under Regulations XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1807, in that District.

**Leave of Absence.**—The 8th December 1860.—Mr. P. F. Bellow, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Mymensing, for three weeks, under Section XII of the new revised Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 18th of September last.

**Notification.**—The 8th December 1860.—The appointment of Mr. A. Blandford to be an Assessor and Deputy Collector, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in Mullah, notified in the Gazette of the 31st October last, is cancelled.

Baboo Guonabhin Barmah, Sub-Assistant Commissioner at Gawalparrah, having resumed charge of his Office on the 2nd ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 7th ultimo is cancelled.

W. S. SIMON-KELL,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### Public Works Department.—Bengal.

No. 5019.

**APPOINTMENT.**—The 10th December 1860.—Probationary Assistant Overseer J. Bradshaw is transferred from the 2nd Division of the Grand Trunk Road to the Dinagepore Division.

**Leave of Absence.**—The 8th December 1860.—Mr. Executive Engineer G. W. Vivian, in charge of the Nizamut Buildings at Moorshedabad, for six weeks, on Medical Certificate, under Section V, Chapter II. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 11th December 1860.—Mr. Assistant Overseer W. T. Mills, attached to the Dinagepore Division, for six months, on Medical Certificate, under Section V, Chapter II. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, to enable him to proceed to Sea.

Mr. Assistant Supervisor J. Markham, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Section V, Chapter II. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, commencing from the 1st ultimo.

C. B. YOUNG, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal;  
in the Public Works Dept.

[ 2650 ]

ORDERS by the **LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.**

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4A.

*Camp Deig, the 21st November 1860.*

With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, Mr. Major Henry Court is appointed to be Superintendent General of Police in the Districts under the Government, North-Western Provinces.

No. 2910A.

*The 22nd November 1860.*

With reference to Section XXII., Act VIII. of 1859, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to exempt the following personages from personal appearance in the Civil Courts:—

Division.	District.	Rank and Names of persons exempted.	Residence.	REMARKS.
MEERUT Division.	Seharunpore ...	Rajah Rugbhur Sing of Landhourah.	Landhourah.	
	Mozuffernuggur	Nawab Ahmud Ally Khan of Kurnaul	Kurnaul.	
	Allygurh ...	Rajah Teekun Sing Bahadoor of Moorsan	Moorsan.	
		Rajah Gobind Sing Bahadoor of Bindrabun	Bindrabun.	
AGRA Division.	Muttra ...	Rajah Pirthee Singh of Awah	Awah.	
	Agra ...	Rajah Mubundur Sing Bahadoor of Bhadowur	Bah Pinahut.	
		Rajah Bulwan Sing, son of Maha Rajah Chet Sing of Benares	City of Agra.	
	Furruckabad ...	Rajah Oodit Singh of Tirwah	Tirwah.	
	Mynpooree ...	Rajah Bhowanee Singh Bahadoor of Mynpooree	Mynpooree.	
	Etawah ...	Kour Zore Singh of Purtabnere	Purtabuere.	
ROHILKUND Division.		Rajah Jusumut Rao Bahadoor of Lukhna	Lukhna.	
	Moradabad ...	Rajah Sheoraj Singh of Kasheepoor	Kasheepoor.	
	Benares ...	Rajah Ram Indur Vikrum Sah of Nepaul	City of Benares.	
BENARES Division.		Rajah Ber Indur Vikrum Sah of Nepaul	Ditto.	
		Maha Rajah Issuree Pershad Narain Sing Bahadoor	Ramnuggur	
		Shah Zadah Sheo Deo Singh of the Punjab	Benares.	
		Rajah Deo Narain Sing Bahadoor	Ditto.	
		Rajah Kulla Ram Misser	Ditto.	
		Prince Mirza Fyaz Ooddeen as Head of the Benares Branch of the Ex-Royal Family of Delhi	Ditto.	
	Mirzapore ...	Rajah Lall Rajundur Singh of Kuntil.	Bejypoor.	
	Ghazee pore ...	Maha Rajah Muheshur Buksh Singh Bahadoor of Doonraon	Doonraon.	
	Goruckpore ...	Rajahs Muhpal Singh and Lall Mehender Singh of Bustee	Bansee Khas.	
		Rajah Krishen Kishore Chund of Gopalpoor	Gopalpoor Khas.	
		Rajah Oodey Narain Mull of Mojhowlee	Mojhowlee Khas.	
		Rajah Krishen Purtab Bahadoor Sahie of Tumkobe	Tumkobe Khas.	

Division.	District.	Rank and Names of persons exempted.	Residence.	REMARKS.
BENARES DIVISION.	Goruckpore ...	Rajah Roodur Purlah Sing of Onowla	Onowla Khas.	All these persons having enjoyed the privilege of exemption from personal appearance in the Civil Courts under former orders, will continue to enjoy the same privilege during their lives.
		Rajah Lall Mahesh Soetta Bakshi Bahadoor Singh of Baster	Baster Khas.	
		Sirdar Soorut Singh Bahadoor	Monzah Doonree, Tuppah Doonree.	
		Rae Muheeput Singh Bahadoor	Monzah Murwut-tiah, Tuppah Doob Khura.	
JUBBULPORE DIVISION.	Saugor ...	Rajah Bulmut Singh	Putairah.	
		Rao Ram Chund Rao	Pithonah.	
		Rao Ununt Rao	Jaysingungger.	
	Dumoh ...	Rao Bhopal Singh	Nimonee.	
		Rajah Hurbhus Rao	Hotee.	
	Jubbulpore ...	Thakoor Chait Singh	Mutunpoor.	
		Hindoo Putt	Belkhera.	
	Seonoe ...	Musst. Raj Koor	Soonderpoor.	
		Dewan Nujuf Khan	Seonoe.	
	Nursingpoor ...	Rajah Nizam Shah	Chichlee.	
		Thakoor Kesree Singh	Kuudye.	
		Rao Purlah Singh	Oomureca.	
		Rao Dheeraj Singh	Belurdi.	
JHANSI DIVISION.	Hoshungabad...	Dewan Pirthee Singh	Bumnee.	
		Rajah Zalim Singh	Futtlchpoor.	
		Rajah Urjeon Sing	Ditto.	
		Rajah Durao Singh	Ditto.	
		Rajah Chatter Shah	Subhapoor.	
	Jhansi ...	Rajah Pirthee Paul, Chief of Khauna Dana	Khauna Dana.	
		Rajah Kisho Rao, Chief of Goorserai	Goorserai.	
		Sham Bacc, Jagheerdar of Ulgee	Ulgee.	
		Indurjeet, Jagheerdar of Taria	Taria.	

The exemption is declared to be merely from personal appearance in the Civil Courts and not from jurisdiction of the said Courts.

No. 2953A.

*Camp Koombhare, the 23rd November 1860.*

Mr. J. C. Robertson, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd Grade, is posted to the District of Muttra, in the Agra Division.

No. 2958A.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Cutcliffe, attached to the Artillery at Meerut, is appointed Civil Assistant Surgeon of that Station.

No. 2964A.

Assistant Surgeon J. Murray, M. D., in charge of the Mhair Regiment, is appointed to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Ajmere.

No. 2972A.

Leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for two months, is granted to Assistant Surgeon G. B. Hadow, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Moradabad, in addition to the leave for thirty days granted to that Officer in Orders of the 4th ultimo, No. 1261.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Tara Chund Pyne, attached to the Charitable Dispensary, will afford

Medical aid to the Military Police and Civil Station of Moradabad, during Mr. Hadow's absence.

No. 2979A.

*Camp Bhurtpoor, the 21th November 1860.*

Lieutenant W. G. Ward, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Jubbulpore, is vested with the powers of a Joint Magistrate in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

No. 2992A.

*Camp Deig, the 21st November 1860.*

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. E. C. Bayley to be Magistrate and Collector of the Allahabad District.

Mr. Henry Lushington to be Magistrate and Collector of the Azimgurh District.

No. 2993A.

*Camp Bhurtpoor, the 26th November 1860.*

Mr. F. Williams resumed charge of his duties as Commissioner of the Meerut Division on the 3rd instant.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1508A.

*Camp Deig, the 21st November 1860.*

Hurdial Sing, Sheristadar of the Meerut Collectorate, is appointed to act as a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, while Deputy Collector Koor Wazoor Ally Khan, attached to the Meerut District, is employed on duties connected with the execution of the Income Tax Act.

No. 337A.

The following Tehseeldars of the Dumoh District are appointed to be Assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Circles specified opposite their names:—

Lallah Tukht Sing, Tehseeldar	} In the Tehseelds of Dumoh.
Synd Hoozubher Ali, Tehseeldar	
	} In the Tehseelds of Huttah.

No. 1603A.

*The 22nd November 1860.*

Furlut Allie, Deputy Collector of Jaloun, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that District from the 1st instant, until the return of Mr. Deputy Collector Passanah, or until further orders.

No. 1605A.

*Camp Koombhare, the 23rd November 1860.*

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that land is required to be taken up by Government, in the Allahabad District, at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a Musketry Practice Ground, it is hereby declared that 137 acres, or thereabouts, of land in Mouzahs Kiasaree, Dewghat, and Jeyrampore, Pergunnah Chail, in the Allahabad District, is required for the above purpose.

This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 345A.

The following Officers of the Jaloun District are entrusted with the duties of Assessors, under Section XXI. of Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Circles specified opposite their names:—

Captain T. A. Corbett, Assistant Commissioner	} In the Town and Pergunnah of Chau.
Muza Furlut Allie, Officiating Deputy Collector	} In the Towns of Koonch and Jaloun, and also in the Pergunnahs of Koonch and Jaloun.
Allee Jan, Deputy Collector of Lahar	} In the Town of Daboli, and in the Pergunnahs of Daboli, Indorkee, and Madhogurh.
Mr. Sturt, Deputy Collector	} In the Town of Culjee, and the Pergunnahs of Atta and Kunnar.

No. 346A.

All the Tehseeldars of the Jaloun District are appointed to be Ex-officio Assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in respect of Assessments upon profits arising from land within their respective jurisdictions.

No. 350A.

*Camp Bhurtpore, the 24th November 1860.*

Neaz Ali, Deputy Collector in the District of Jhansie, is entrusted with the duties of an Assessor, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Pergunnahs of Mow, Pundwaha, and Gurotha, of that District.

No. 351A.

Ahmed Hossein, Tehseeldar of Jhansie, is appointed to act as an Extra Deputy Collector, for the purposes of Act XXXII. of 1860, in the District of Jhansie, until Neaz Ali, Deputy Collector, shall return from leave of absence, and will perform the duties of Assessor in the Pergunnahs of Mow, Pundwaha, and Gurotha, of that District.

No. 352A.

The following Officers are appointed to be Assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Jhansie District, within the Circles specified opposite their names:—

Gopal Rao, Fouzdarry Sheristadar	} In the Pergunnahs of Jhansie, Kurrurra, and Fuchera.
Gangapershaud, Moonsirim Naivey and Settlement Department	} In the Pergunnahs of Mote and Bhundera.

No. 353A.

Mr. V. Berkely, Principal Sudder Ameen, is appointed to be an Assessor, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Town and Suburbs of Jhansie.

No. 354A.

All the Tehseeldars of the Jhansie District are appointed to be Ex-officio Assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in respect of the Assessment of the duties on profits arising from land, each in his own Circle.

No. 1611A.

Pundit Ishree Pershaud, Deputy Collector of Jhansie, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that District.

No. 370A.

*The 26th November 1860.*

The following are appointed to be Assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in those portions of the District of Dehra Doon, which are specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. C. B. Carbery	} In Mussoorie, Landour, Rajpore, and Dehra.
Dabedoss, Peshkar of Kal-	} In Pergunnah Jonnair and Dawar.
Radhu Kishan, Tehseeldar of Dehra	} In Dehra Doon, exclusive of Rajpore and Dehra.

No. 375A.

The following Officers are entrusted with the duties of Assessors, under Section XXI. of Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Humeerpore District, in the Circles specified opposite their names:—

Mr. P. Wigram, Assistant Collector	} In the Pergunnahs of East and Soomairpore.
Mr. E. A. Cline, Deputy Collector	} In the Pergunnahs of Mohala and Jampur.
Moonshee Munsoor Ali, Deputy Collector	} In the Pergunnahs of Jalpore and Humeerpore.

No. 376A.

Adinath, Tehseeldar of Punwaree, in the Humeerpore District, is appointed to be an Assessor, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Pergunnahs of Punwaree and Mowdha, in that District.



No. 384A.

The 27th November 1860.

The following Officers are appointed to act as Extra Deputy Collectors for the purposes of Act XXXII. of 1860, in the District of Muttra, and will perform the duties of Assessors in the Pergunnahs specified opposite their names :—

Mr Penmon, of the Customs Department	In the Pergunnahs of Noh-jheel Kowee, Sahar and Areeng
Motoo Lall, Tehseeldar of Maat	In the Pergunnahs of Mand, Mulabun, Sydabad, and Jul-leysur.

No. 385A.

Kunoo Lall, Deputy Collector of Muttra, is entrusted with the duties of an Assessor, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Huzoor Tehseel of that District.

No. 386A.

All the Tehseeldars of the Muttra District are appointed to be Ex-officio Assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in respect of the Assessment of the duties on profits arising from land, each in his own Circle.

#### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1309A.

Camp Deig, the 22nd November 1860.

In Notification No. 1210A., dated Camp Moradabad, the 20th October 1860, and published in the Gazette of the 6th November, for the "Reverend G. T. Robinson," read the "Reverend G. T. Palmer."

No. 1320A.

Camp Kumbhare, the 23rd November 1860.

Assistant Surgeon P. O'Brien, F. R. C. S., is appointed to be a Member of the Saugor Local Dispensary Committee.

No. 1321A.

Camp Bhurtpore, the 24th November 1860.

The Reverend Dormer Fynes Clinton is appointed to be Joint Chaplain of Agra, with the Reverend W. Simpson, in succession to the Reverend R. Panting, deceased.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

G. E. W. COUPER,  
Sery. to Government, N. W. P.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 3041A.

Camp Bhurtpore, the 27th November 1860.

**Notifications.**—It is hereby notified for general information that only those persons who, on joining the First Department of the English Class at the Thomason College at Roorkee, shall bind themselves, on passing the prescribed examination, to serve the Government for a term not less than three years, shall receive instruction free of expense. All others shall pay a monthly fee of Rupees 20 during the two Sessions of their attendance at the College.

The penalty of quitting the Public Service within the prescribed period will consist in a fine of a sum one-fourth in excess of the fees which would have been paid at the College.

No. 3059A.

The 23rd November 1900.

Lieutenant Ricketts, Assistant Commissioner of Jubbulpore, is appointed to be a Member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Jubbulpore District.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

A. CUNNINGHAM, Colonel,  
Sery. to Govt., N. W. P.,  
in the P. W. Department.

#### ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

**Leave.**—Lieutenant E. L. Ommannary, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismael Khan District, has obtained one month's indulgence leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismael Khan District, has obtained leave, on urgent private affairs, from the 13th to 25th current, in extension of that granted in Punjab Gazette of the 11th idem.

Mr. D. F. McLeod, c. s., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, having reported his return to Bombay from Sick Furlough on the 11th instant, is granted the usual eight weeks' leave to resume his appointment.

**Promotions.**—Mr. G. Housden, 3rd Class Assistant Revenue Surveyor in the Deputy Survey, to be 2nd Class Assistant Surveyor, from the 1st October 1860.

Mr. E. Fay, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surveyor in the Deputy Survey, to be 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surveyor, from the same date.

**Transfers.**—Sub-Conductor and Probationary Assistant Engineer W. Maninis, from the Peshawar to the Lower Subind Division.

Mr. T. W. Knowles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, from the Lower Subind Division to the 5th Division, Grand Trunk Road.

**Appointments.**—Mr. W. B. Jones, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner, will revert to his appointment of Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to the Lahore District.

**Native Doctor.**—Mohammed Husein Khan, attached to the Shahpore Dispensary and Jail Hospital, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Lahore Medical College, as a temporary arrangement.

R. H. DAVIES,  
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

LAHORE, 28TH NOVEMBER 1860.

*6th Punjab Infantry.*

No. 455.—Subadar Shah Gool is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Service.

No. 456.—*Erratum.*—In Punjab Order No. 431, dated 3rd instant, transferring a Sepoy to the Guide Corps, for "Yahoot Khan," read *Yakoot Khan*.

*Hissar Division Mounted Police.*

No. 457.—*Transfers.*—Jemadars Hafiz-Meer Mahomed Khan and Fojdar Khan, from Sirsa to the Hissar Ressallahs.

Jemadar Futtehdeen Khan (1st.) and Jemadar Futtehdeen Khan (2nd.) from the latter to the former.

*3rd Regiment Punjab Cavalry.*

No. 458.—The Regimental Order dated 12th November 1860, by Major L. B. Jones, Commanding, appointing Lieutenant H. S. Jarrett, Doing Duty Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, in room of Lieutenant and Adjutant W. C. B. Ryan, proceeding on Furlough, is confirmed.

*1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry.*

No. 459.—*Transfers.*—The under-mentioned Sowars, from the 2nd Regiment Punjab Cavalry, with effect from the 21st October 1860 :—

Futtehdeen.  
Lall Sing.  
Attur Sing.  
Futteh Sing.  
Baja Sing.  
Kada.  
Nidhan Sing.  
Goojur.  
Golab Sing.  
Punjab Sing.  
Mahomed Jan.  
Yakoob Khan.  
Sirdar Khan.  
Joona Khan.  
Ajub Khan.  
Kyam.  
Azghurnodeen.  
Synd Ahmed Shah.  
Baz Gool.  
Mazoolah.  
Ahmed.  
Shah Gool.  
Samunder.  
Goolzar.  
Dara Shah.

Mahomed Buksh.  
Luchmon.  
Jewun.  
Tarrak Chund.  
Baz Khan.  
Allie Khan.  
Gamon Khan.  
Gamon Khan, (2nd.)  
Ram Chund.  
Joolluth.  
Aynz Khan.  
Ameer Chund.  
Oomar Khan.  
Attur Sing, (2nd.)  
Myhtab Sing.  
Boor Sing.  
Dhunnah Sing.  
Ameer Sing.  
Jewun Sing.  
Hurree Sing.  
Ummur Sing.  
Gamon Khan, (3rd.)  
Jhundeh Khan.  
Peera Duttah.  
Roora.

G. HUTCHINSON, Major,  
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,  
Military Department.

**Orders by the Board of Revenue,  
Lower Provinces.**

No. 67.

Fort William, the 31st December 1860.

REFERRING to the call\* lately made by the Board for Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure in 1861-62, the attention of all Revenue Officers is called to the following instructions issued by Government of Bengal to all Heads of Departments.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

H. L. DAMPIER,  
Offg. Secretary.

**CIRCULAR.**

No. 3751.

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

TO THE HEADS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Fort William, the 30th November 1860.

**FINANCIAL.**

SIR,—THE Lieutenant-Governor desires to call the attention of the Heads of all Departments, subordinate to this Government, to the very important collection of papers which appeared in the Appendix to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th instant. From the Audit and Budget Committee's letter No. 26, of the 27th ultimo, and the Financial Resolution upon it, the Heads of Departments will perceive that they are required to prepare a careful Estimate of the probable Receipts and Disbursements of their particular Departments for the approaching financial year 1861-62, and to submit it to the Local Civil Auditor (Accountant) by the 1st of January next. The Lieutenant-Governor will hold the Heads of Departments responsible for the punctual submission of the Returns: and should any Subordinate Officer delay to furnish the Head of his Departments with any information which may be required of him, his conduct should at once be brought to the notice of Government.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of impressing upon the Heads of Department, and the Officers subordinate to them, the urgent necessity that exists for reducing expenditure to the lowest possible limits consistent with efficiency. The Resolution of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, No. 126, of the 19th instant, shows how urgent this necessity is. It is needless therefore for the Lieutenant-Governor to dwell further upon this subject.

3. The Estimates Forms will be separately forwarded to the Head of each Department: and it is hoped that no time will be lost in filling up the prescribed Forms and forwarding them to the Local Civil Auditor (Accountant). Should the Heads of Departments experience any difficulty in filling up the Returns, they should place themselves in communication with the Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) H. BELL,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 69

The following alteration and addition is to be made by hand to the Rents Bill Series :—

*To be added after Rule XII.*

**RULE XIII.**—Civil Court Ameens have no claim for extra remuneration for the performance of any duties that may be required of them in cases under Act X. of 1859, but they will be allowed the travelling expenses which have *bona fide* been incurred when deputed on such duties, and those expenses will be disbursed by the Collectors and defrayed by Government.

*To be substituted for Rule IV.*

Heading 2 of Schedule B., Act XXXVI. of 1860, requires that decrees in suits, of which the value of the claim is above 50 Rupees shall be taken on stamped paper. In suits under Act X. of 1859, of which the claim is below that amount, the copies of decrees will be given on plain paper, and may, of course, be filed on such paper as exhibits in other cases.

All Revenue Officers are required to report the execution of these orders to the Board without delay.

H. L. DAMPIER,  
*Offy Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.;  
Fort William,  
The 7th December 1860. }

### Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, on Monday, the 7th January 1861, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale at the Exchange Rooms at Calcutta, and sold by Public Auction, for exportation by Sea, the under-mentioned quantity of Opium, the provision of 1859-60, subject to the following conditions, *viz* :—

Produce of Behar Agency	... Chests	1,220
Ditto of Benares ditto	... "	560

Total Chests ... 1,780

### Conditions of Sale.

1. The Opium will be sold for exportation by Sea only, and no Certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2. The Opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rupees 400 per Chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by Clause 12 of the Conditions of Sale.

3. The Sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M., and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M.; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for Sale shall remain unsold, the Sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a Public Holiday), at the hour of 11

A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or, if the quantity of 1780 Chests shall not be sold on the day advertised, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future Sale.

4. Each lot to contain Five Chests.

5. A deposit in a Promissory Note, either for 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or for Rupees 1000, at the discretion of the Officer superintending the Sale, shall be made by the purchaser in the Sale-Room, and before the lot is registered in the Sale-Book; and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed, on the part of the purchasers, at this Office, by Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government, on or before 4 o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th January 1861, or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid, shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times, and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit, and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The Promissory Notes taken on the day of Sale, under the last mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed on the said 12th January, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

7. No tender of money, Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or Public Securities, on account of Opium, upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the 12th January, will be afterwards accepted.

8. The Opium now advertised for Sale shall be paid for within fifteen clear days from the day of Sale, that is to say, no Treasury Receipt will be accepted in payment after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 22nd January 1861; and in case any lots of such Opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit of 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the Opium be disposed of, on account of Government, at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9. Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of Opium, after making full payment, as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lot or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

10. No Sub-Treasurer's Receipts or deposit of Public Securities, under the fifth of the present Conditions, will be received in this Office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale-Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

11. The Officer superintending the Sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Bank of Bengal Notes, Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or other Government Securities, equal to 25 per cent. even money of the amount so bid, or to Rupees 1,000 for each lot.

12. With a view to prevent fictitious bidding, designed to obstruct the Sale, it is hereby notified that the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall be competent, at any time during the Sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained, and the first *bona fide* bidder for a lot, after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described, shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot; and the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall also be competent to dispose in the same manner of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of 100 Rupees, specified in the second clause of these Conditions.

13. The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price, and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency Opium to the extent of twenty five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of that Opium to complete the said twenty-five, but not otherwise.

14. In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the Sale of the Opium included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and all and every plea and pleas to the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court shall be waived.

15. The following papers, together with samples of the Opium for Sale, will be exhibited for inspection on the day of Sale, or may be seen previously to that date by application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

No. 1. Certificate of the Opium now advertised for Sale.

No. 2. Report of the examination of such Opium.

16. The public are hereby informed that, in providing the investment of the Behar and Benares Opium for the year 1859-60, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years, to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each cake. An account of the weight

of the drug when packed at Behar and Benares, and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken for the purpose of comparison from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Four chests of Behar and Benares Opium, viz., two of the season's provision under Sale, and two of the previous season, will be also shown to the purchasers at the Exchange Rooms on the day of Sale, to enable them to judge of the state of preservation in which the drug has been kept.

17. Any further information respecting weight or quality of the Opium advertised for Sale, that may be desired by parties connected with the trade, will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue; but, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board entertain or recognise any claim to compensation for loss from any deficiency of weight, abstraction of Opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred on reference to chests after the Sale and delivery of the Opium for shipment.

18. The public are hereby informed that, in addition to the quantity above-mentioned for Sale in January, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1859-60, will be brought to Sale in the year 1861, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 6th Feb. 1861 -	1220	560	1780
Do. Thursday, 7th March " -	1220	560	1780
Do. Wednesday, 10th April " -	1220	560	1780
Do. Wednesday, 8th May " -	1220	560	1780
Do. Monday, 19th June " -	1220	560	1780
Do. Monday, 8th July " -	1220	560	1780
Do. Monday, 8th August " -	1220	560	1780
Do. Monday, 8th September " -	1220	560	1780
Do. Tuesday, 7th October " -	1220	560	1780
Do. Wednesday, 8th Nov. " -	1220	560	1780
Do. Thursday, 5th December " -	1214	561	1845
Total	13144	6261	19645

19. It is hereby further notified that, under the 6th Article of the Convention between Great Britain and France, dated the 7th March 1815, quoted below, the Agents in India of the French Government, or persons duly appointed by them, are entitled to demand that, out of the quantities of Behar and Benares Opium declared as above for Sale at the twelve Sales in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1861, there shall be delivered to them, at the average of the particular Sale or Sales to which the Opium so applied for may belong, a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 chests; and the Agents of the French Government must make requisitions for the whole of the Opium required by them during the year, within thirty days after the publication of this Advertisement, specifying the particular Sale or Sales from which the quantity of Opium is intended to be taken. If the Agents of the French Government



shall not make the requisition for Opium within the

	Chests.	time above-mentioned, the entire quantity of about 21,425*
* Behar ...	14,664	Chests of Behar and Benares, as above estimated, will be brought to Sale in the usual manner; and if they shall
Benares...	6,761	make application for a quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertised for Sale at each or any of the twelve Sales above mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French Authorities may so fail to pay for, either by increasing the quantity reserved at the Sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a Sale to be held expressly for the purpose.
	21,425	

make application for a quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertised for Sale at each or any of the twelve Sales above mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French Authorities may so fail to pay for, either by increasing the quantity reserved at the Sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a Sale to be held expressly for the purpose.

Article 6.—“With regard to the trade in “Opium, it is agreed between

Article of the Convention above referred to. “the high contracting parties “that, at each of the periodical “Sales of that article, there

“shall be reserved for the French Government, and “delivered upon requisition duly made by the “Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by “the persons duly appointed by them, the number “of chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed three hundred chests in each “year, and the price for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which Opium shall “have been sold at every such periodical Sale, it “being understood that if the quantity of Opium “applied for at any one time shall not be taken “on account of the French Government, by the “Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, within “the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so “much in reduction of the three hundred chests “hereinbefore mentioned. The requisitions for “Opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the “Governor General at Calcutta, within thirty days “after notice of the intended Sales shall have “been published in the *Government Gazette*.”

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,  
Offg. Junior Secretary.

PORT WILLIAM,  
The 10th November 1860. }

No. 1344.

### Notice.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 2 P. M. of Thursday, the 13th instant, for the transport to Sulkea of about 60,000 Maunds of Salt stored at Ghaut Pooreeghatta, in the Hidgellee Agency.

2. The Tender must specify the rate per 100 Maunds, including all charges whatever, at which the Tenderer would engage to deliver the above Salt at the Sulkea Government Golahs. The Tenderer must also be prepared to furnish unexceptionable security.

3. The Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,  
Offg. Junior Secretary.

PORT WILLIAM,  
The 10th November 1860. }

No. 1420.

### Notification.

ALL Collectors are hereby requested to submit, punctually on the 1st January next, a Statement shewing the number of adhesive Stamps, under Act XXXII. of 1860, sold by them for the three months ending 31st December 1860.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

PORT WILLIAM,  
The 11th December 1860. }

### Memorandum No. 1061.

THE attention of Treasury Officers is requested to the subjoined Circular. The Remittances should be credited in the Treasury Accounts to the head of “Remittances of the Military Department,” subordinate to “Military Department.”

W. WATERFIELD,

Offg. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal,

PORT WILLIAM,  
Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal,  
The 5th December 1860. }

Circular No. 21.

TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS IN THE COMMISSARIAT, STAFF, AND ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS, AND TO THE ORDINANCE AGENTS.

Dated, Fort William, the 20th November 1860.

ACCT. GENL'S OFFICE,  
MILITARY DEPT.

SIR,—IN supersession of the practice of employing Miscellaneous Cash Receipts in aid of Departmental expenditure, I am directed by the Accountant General to request that, from the month of December proximo, you will carefully observe that all sums realized, which were not included in the previous estimated receipts of your Department, are paid into the nearest Civil Treasury on the last working day in each month. The amount will be charged in your Accounts under the head “Remittances of the Military Department,” the debit being in every case supported by the receipt of the Receiving Officer.

2. The Remittances in question will embrace proceeds of sale of Surplus Stock, of unserviceable Stores, Fines, and Forfeitures, and generally all sums not previously included in the Departmental Estimates.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) S. G. WYATT,

Offg. 1st Asst. Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

### Notification, No. 27.

MR. JOHN MULLER, Income Tax Assessor, received charge of the Darjeeling Treasury on the 4th instant.

MR. J. JOHNSON, Unconvenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Beerbhoom Treasury on the 8th instant.

MR. S. C. HAMPTON, Unconvenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Hazareebaugh Treasury on the 8th instant.

MR. J. HIND, Additional Assistant Commissioner of Arracan, received charge of that Treasury on the 28th ultimo.

W. WATERFIELD,

Offg. Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PORT WILLIAM;  
Office of Accountant  
to the Govt. of Bengal,  
The 11th December 1860. }

## ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government contained in their Under-Secretary's letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, under date the 3rd November 1859, No. 2722, in the Midnapore Collectorate, on Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 13th December 1860, corresponding with the 2nd and 3rd Pous 1268 Umke. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the conditions laid down below —

## CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- 1st — Estates to be sold to the highest bidders above the upset price.  
 2nd — When the amount of purchase money does not exceed 100 Rupees, the whole amount to be paid down at once. When the amount of purchase money exceeds 100 Rupees, a deposit of Rupees 25 per Cent. to be at once made upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one, and the Mehals will be again put up to Sale at the risk of the former purchaser.  
 3rd — The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabandi made by the Revenue Authorities.  
 4th — The annual Embankment charges of those Mehals which are assessed with such charges will be paid by the purchasers as heretofore paid by Government proportionally with other Zemindars. The executive arrangements for the repairs and maintenance of the Embankments will remain in force.  
 5th — The amount recorded on the subjoined description of the Mehals under the heading of Sudder Jumma represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of such Estate.  
 6th — The right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

No of Lot.	Towhee Number	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
		<i>Mehals to be sold on the 11th Dec 1860 Kedarkoond Estate.</i>				
1	191	Rampoorah, 12 annas share Pergunnah Kedarkoond	Bgs. C. B.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	The farming lease of all these Mehals will expire in 1864-65, 1271 U. The rent paid on such lease is the amount shown in Column 5.
2		Rampoorah 1 annas share Pergunnah Kedarkoond	631 0 12	396 4 7½	1,037 1 7	
3		Phalaspur Pergunnah Kedarkoond	256 2 12	141 4 6½	374 15 1½	
4		Nookoria ditto ditto	717 6 8	556 1 2½	1,478 15 10	
5		Chhoochhurra ditto ditto	117 6 12	101 7 7½	268 6 1½	
6		Chingarpore ditto ditto	1,189 2 10	961 12 2½	2,525 14 10	
7		Bhithanespoor ditto ditto	720 16 12	525 1 4½	1,408 12 1½	
8		Kantachowkie ditto ditto	20 15 8	20 8 8½	53 10 1½	
9		Chuck Moncen ditto ditto	361 9 8	314 8 6½	861 14 10	
10		Pahingon ditto ditto	426 13 4	353 8 0	921 5 3½	
11		Shahapore ditto ditto	408 1 5	325 10 5	863 10 10½	
12		Churakopore ditto ditto	618 3 11	430 2 0½	1,137 12 10	
13		Bhagolund ditto ditto	708 11 7	838 13 1½	902 0 2	
14		Besugaria ditto ditto	123 11 10	47 10 1½	97 4 4	
15		Chock Purseoram do ditto	192 5 8	154 4 8½	414 5 11	
16		Chock Maguorea ditto ditto	221 2 12	201 14 4½	549 11 9	
17		Azmulpore alias Hurreeschorpore Pergunnah kedarkoond	139 6 8	110 8 11	286 8 8½	
18		Jukha Pergunnah Kedarkoond	91 0 4	68 5 11	168 13 1	
		<i>Khurinkpore Estate.</i>				
19	192	Chuck Sreemunt Pergunnah Khurinkpore	54 4 8	84 9 0	92 0 0	
20		Chuck Bamoon Pergunnah Khurinkpore	46 10 0	47 7 4½	126 8 11½	
21		Dakshin Semolia Pergunnah Khurinkpore	76 10 8	77 2 5½	205 11 11	
			605 14 12	443 2 10½	1,167 12 0½	

Number.	Towhee Number.	Names of Mohals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
		<i>Khurrukpoie Bahale.</i>				
			Bgs. C. B.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
22		Roopnarainpore 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	1,184 9 8	500 5 14	2,703 10 3	
		Roopnarainpore 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpoie		500 5 14		
				1,018 10 3		
23		Buhooraput alias Burgti 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	1,379 6 4	510 15 7	2,719 5 72	
		Buhooraput alias Burgti 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpoie		510 15 7		
				1,021 15 2		
24		Babehatties Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	993 4 4	831 12 7	2,203 4 93	
25		Nischunta ditto ditto	127 7 8	389 5 3	1,011 3 3	
26		Shannugger ditto ditto	168 2 0	119 9 2	1,131 2 03	
27		Futley Mohamud Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	178 10 8	139 3 71	374 4 14	
28		Gopeenathpore 10 annas 8 pie Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	199 12 0	310 2 21	1,379 5 14	
		Gopeenathpore 5 annas 4 pie Pergunnah Khurrukpoie		179 1 11		
				510 3 11		
29		Chatra Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	256 3 0	233 6 10	628 7 61	
30		Jetthea Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	311 10 0	323 15 01	875 3 5	
31		Radhaballubpoor Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	102 7 0	237 2 31	709 0 61	
		<i>Mohals to be added on the 15th December 1860.</i>				
32		Bellagarea Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	271 7 4	220 6 11	599 13 13	
33		Sufalakad Pergunnah ditto	985 12 4	125 0 61	1,111 6 11	
34		Chuck Monohm Pergunnah ditto	51 10 0	78 9 81	209 9 10	
35		Kyila Pergunnah ditto	1,332 18 1	1,120 9 3	3,029 10 8	
36		Moyssa Pergunnah ditto	1,132 1 5	966 15 61	2,616 5 2	
37		Chuck Dealee Pergunnah ditto	77 12 0	75 10 7	211 9 01	
38		Sreekistopore Pergunnah ditto	1,612 1 11	1,117 7 51	3,967 11 9	
39		Rajgunn Pergunnah ditto	258 17 8	215 0 91	576 7 5	
40		Neenguriapalua Pergunnah ditto	111 3 12	53 15 8	116 15 14	
41		Paikungoree Pergunnah ditto	131 9 0	111 7 21	1,192 10 72	
42		Chukanooram Pergunnah ditto	13 12 8	12 5 81	112 15 3	
43		Sarboos-oobes Pergunnah ditto	269 8 12	178 5 11	481 8 11	
44		Radhakissore Pergunnah ditto	387 0 8	371 10 61	999 1 5	
45		Chuck Mukrampoore Perg. ditto	1,967 17 0	1,603 1 51	1,290 11 7	
46		Seersce Pergunnah ditto	237 0 12	115 11 11	293 2 7	
47		Teghurtee Pergunnah ditto	107 8 8	92 1 51	218 9 3	
48		Jinsur Pergunnah ditto	388 10 12	516 1 1	1,385 1 104	
49		Keddurppoor Pergunnah ditto	1,021 1 12	198 9 7	1,331 0 2	
50		Danlegohal Pergunnah ditto	1,662 13 6	1,361 9 8	3,619 3 8	
51		Buradecha Pergunnah ditto	1,795 15 1	1,291 8 81	3,612 15 10	
52		Popurara Pergunnah ditto	1,565 5 0	881 10 11	2,318 2 41	
53		Nyabupan Pergunnah ditto	712 2 12	366 9 71	987 1 7	
54		Jharee Pergunnah ditto	989 11 1	682 9 11	1,852 15 0	
55		Dhenkea Bykuntopore Perg. ditto	77 5 0	62 6 0	216 9 113	
56		Japhules Pergunnah ditto	111 6 1	131 1 1	351 0 101	
57		Japhulla Pergunnah ditto	928 18 1	873 11 13	2,339 11 13	
58		Inela Pergunnah ditto	1,111 16 8	1,330 11 21	3,101 11 9	
59		Kowsowla Pergunnah ditto	518 17 12	316 7 71	818 13 13	
60		Sanjoaal Pergunnah ditto	1,452 5 8	753 12 10	2,088 13 5	
61		Gunnjarampoore Pergunnah ditto	1,372 6 2	1,030 3 7	2,760 2 3	
62		Khatdanga Pergunnah ditto	1,931 19 0	1,560 13 51	4,179 11 3	
63		Karmalles Pergunnah ditto	93 10 12	56 0 1	166 2 61	
64		Boelboel Chattee Pergunnah ditto	186 1 1	35 2 91	63 12 9	
65		Poon Deaslee Pergunnah ditto	780 10 4	750 13 91	2,024 4 7	

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that Drafts will be issued from the Lucknow Treasury, from this date, bearing a new series of general numbers commencing with 098601.

E. BICKERS,  
Extra Assistant Commissioner,  
in charge of Treasury.

LUCKNOW TREASURY OFFICE,  
The 30th November 1860. }

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that the Titlayah Annual Fair will commence on the 20th February 1861.

A. G. MACDONALD,  
Magistrate.

**Notice**

Is hereby given that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silchar, in Cachar on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fire-works take place.

N. B.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually. Many Buffaloes, Cows, Ponies, and Goods of all sorts and kinds were brought for sale and readily disposed of

J. F. SHERER,  
Offg. Superintendent.

ZILLAH CACHAR;  
Superintendent's Office,  
1st 16th July 1860. }

**Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a totally dismantled Schooner, about 50 Tons burthen, abandoned at Sea in Latitude 18 and Longitude 98, has been brought up by the Ship *Hannoly*, and is now in possession of the undersigned, who will sell her by a Public Auction on or about the 12th instant, to defray Salvage and other charges incurred. Parties interested in the said Schooner will have the goodness to come forward and establish their interest on or before the said date of sale.

SHALK ALLY,  
Commander of the Ship "*Hannoly*."  
Calcutta, 4th December 1860.

**Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.**

In the matter of Frederick Alexander Cornelius Schonerstedt, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 1st day of December instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Pittar and Payne, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 7th December 1860.

In the matter of Charles Phillips, of Raneemooddy Gully, in Calcutta, late Master Pilot, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 11th day of December instant, and by an Order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Charles Phillips, of Raneemooddy Gully, in Calcutta, late Master Pilot, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 11th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Charles Phillips, of Raneemooddy Gully, in Calcutta, late Master Pilot, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Henry Rogers Humphreys, of Sulkea, in the Zillah of Hooghly, an Intendant in the Government Salt Office, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 7th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

W. W. and C. D. Linton, Attorneys.

In the matter of Henry Rogers Humphreys, of Sulkea, in the Zillah of Hooghly, an Intendant in the Government Salt Golahs, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 7th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

W. W. and C. D. Linton, Attorneys.

In the matter of Henry Rogers Humphreys, of Sulkea, in the Zillah of Hooghly, an Intendant in the Government Salt Golahs, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

W. W. and C. D. Linton, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, 11th December 1860.

### The Bengal Coal Company, “Limited.”

REGISTERED UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 60 per Share on the Old, and Rs. 40 per Share on the New Stock, will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries on and after the 17th December 1860. Proprietors are requested to send in their Share Certificates, that Receipts and Cheques may be prepared.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART AND CO.,  
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,  
The 10th December 1860.

### COPIES OF THE

### Report of the Indigo Commission.

TOGETHER WITH

### The whole of the Evidence

TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION,

AND THE

### APPENDICES, Nos. I., II., AND III.,

Can be had on application to the PRINTER of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Bengal Office, at 8 Rupees per copy.

### NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 2208.

The 10th December 1860.—The Overland Mail, per Steamer *Columbo*, will be closed on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity

	Weight.		Per Madras.		Per Southampt.
Postage.	Under ½ ounce	Rs.	0 6 0		Rs. 0 4 0
	“ ½ ”	“	0 8 0		“ 0 6 0
	“ ¾ ”	“	0 11 0		“ 0 8 0
	“ 1 ”	“	1 0 0		“ 1 0 0
	“ 2 ”	“	2 0 0		“ 1 0 0

No. 2180.

The 8th December 1860.—MAIL PACKETS for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 27th instant, will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Tuesday, the 18th idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 15th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste :—

### Rates of Postage.

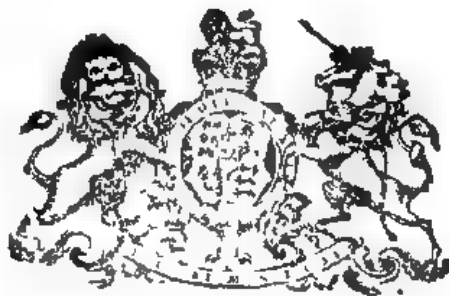
Under ½	Ounce	Rs.	0 6 0
“ ½	“	“	0 8 0
“ ¾	“	“	0 11 0
“ 1	“	“	1 1 0

No. 2207.

The 10th December 1860.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Wednesday, the 19th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in Cash at the Window, at one Rupee for every quarter of an ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps..





APPENDIX TO  
**The Calcutta Gazette.**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1860.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Sylhet, will be put up to Public and unserved Sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 21th day of December 1860, for Arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue due on the 28th day of September 1860.—

*Class I—Permanently-settled Estates.*

No 7979.—Talook Roy Gourinarry Sing, Pergunna Chyton Nugga, recorded proprietor, Roy Radha Gobind Sing, sudder jumma, rupees 214-5-1

No 27501.—Talook Adum Reza, Zemindar, Pergunna Jor Banch Chong, recorded proprietors, Shuk Laloo and others, sudder jumma, rupees 184-1-2

No 27501.—Talook Assaloo Reza, Zemindar, Pergunna Jor Banch Chong, recorded proprietor, Krishna Churn Das, sudder jumma, rupees 70-2-0

No 40951.—Talook Chyton Chund, Pergunna Chyton Nugga, recorded proprietor, Roy Radha Gobind Sing, sudder jumma, rupees 992-10-3

No 51721.—Talook Syud Mahomed Nazeer, Hissah Syud Mahomed Raza, Pergunna Turup, recorded proprietors, Nohoo Kisto Mojamdar and others, sudder jumma, rupees 3,164-5-1

No 51727.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Moden Reza, Pergunna Turup, recorded proprietors, Kambullab Deb and others, sudder jumma, rupees 2,781-3-2

No 51729.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Kiam Reza, Pergunna Turup, recorded proprietors, Joy Gobind Roy and others, sudder jumma, rupees 1,966-11-11

No 51732.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Kiam Reza, Pergunna Turup, recorded proprietors, Joy Gobind Roy and others, sudder jumma, rupees 218-12-10

SANIT COLLECTIONER,

The 21th November 1860

}

G. G. BALLBOUR,

Collector



# The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 8TH DECEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 8th December 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 12th of February next :—

*A Bill for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Amherst.*

WHEREAS it is necessary to fix the amount of the Port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken in the Port of Amherst in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. A Port-due at a rate not exceeding the rate of two annas per every ton of burden, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards which shall enter the said Port.

II. When any vessel enters the said Port, being driven in by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or for any other reason, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such unshipment and re-shipment as may be necessary for the purpose of repair), the Port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.

III. Provided that, when any vessel having left the said Port is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage, no Port-due shall be chargeable in respect of such vessel.

IV. No vessel shall be required to pay the Port-due chargeable under this Act oftener than once in sixty days.

V. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the Commencement of Act.

and the local Government shall date, pursuant to Section XLIII of Act XXII of 1855, declare, by Notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, the rates at which Port-dues shall be levied in the said Port subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act ; and from and after the said date no Port-due shall be levied at the said Port except under the authority of Act XXII of 1855, and of this Act.

No Port-due to be levied except under Act.

Act to be read as part of Act XXII of 1855.

VI. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act XXII of 1855.

M. WYLLIE,  
Clerk of the Council.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 6027.

Port H of India, the 14th December 1860.

The following Extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Officer Commanding the Meywar Bheel Corps, on the 18th ultimo, is confirmed :—

"Third Class Native Doctor Nyan Sooh having been sentenced to dismissal from the Service by a Native District Court Martial assembled at Neemuch, his name is to be struck off the strength of the Malwa Bheel Corps from the 13th instant, the date on which such sentence was promulgated at Neemuch."

No. 6028.

Lieutenant W. A. Steward, of Her Majesty's 28th Foot, has been appointed Second in Command of the Mhair Regiment, with effect from the 11th October last.

Lieutenant Steward received charge of the Adjutant's Office from the Commanding Officer on the same date.

No. 6029.

Lieutenant M. Tweedie, District Superintendent Oudh Military Police, availed himself on the 29th ultimo, of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in General Order of 7th instant, No. 5916.

No. 6030.

Doctor J. B. Fleming, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, availed himself on the 22nd ultimo of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in General Order of the 13th idem, No. 5439.

No. 6031.

Lieutenant W. E. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, reported his arrival at Lucknow on the 3rd ultimo.

W. GRAY,

Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 144.

Fort William, the 12th December 1860.

Notification.—Mr. R. P. Harrison resumed charge of the Office of the Accountant General to the Government of Fort Saint George on the 26th ultimo.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp Benares, 7th December 1860.

No. 4A of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department, *vice* Major A. D. Dickens, proceeded on Sick Furlough to Europe.—

Major G. S. Macbenn, 74th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Lieutenant A. Mackenzie, 9th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, and late Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to re-officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Captain G. R. Roberts, 41st Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Lieutenant J. V. Hunt, 45th Native Infantry, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Lieutenant N. R. Burlton, 40th Native Infantry, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Camp Benares, 8th December 1860.

No. 5A of 1860.—Captain H. L. Piater, of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the Sudder Bazar with the Camp of His Excellency the Governor General.

Camp Benares, 8th December 1860.

No. 6A of 1860.—The services of Captain E. Smyth, of the late 13th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, for appointment in the Department of Public Instruction.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th December 1860.

No. 1197 of 1860.—The appointment of Assistant Surgeon T. Fairclough, M. D., to officiate as Garrison Assistant Surgeon of Fort William, announced in Government General Order No. 1129, of the 13th ultimo, is to be held to have effect from the 22nd October 1860.

Fort William, the 11th December 1860.

No. 1198 of 1860.—Ensign John Mackie Stewart, of the 57th Native Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to the 35th Native Infantry.

PROMOTION.

35th Native Infantry

Ensign John Mackie Stewart to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 1199 of 1860.—The services of 2nd Captain E. C. S. Williams, of the Corps of Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 1200 of 1860.—The following promotion is made:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon Robert Ogilby.	Surgeon.	30th Sept 1860.	Surgeon Major H. A. Wood.

No. 1201 of 1860.—With reference to the Notification issued from the Foreign Department No. 5017, of the 7th December, the Government General Order No. 1135, of the 16th ultimo placing the services of Lieutenant F. N. M. Maynard, 21st Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Foreign Department, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1202 of 1860.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Cadets for the Infantry in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the Service and promoted to the rank of Ensign, the two first named from the dates assigned to them in Government General Order No. 939 of 1860, leaving the dates of Commissions of the two last named to be adjusted hereafter:—

*Date of Arrival at  
Fort William.*

<i>Infantry.</i>	
Mr. Aislabie Landon	} 6th December 1860.
Mr. Henry Beal	
Mr. Thomas St. Quintin Clut- terbuck	
Mr. Richard Spurgeon Green	

F. D. ATKINSON, Major,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

#### No. 1.

*Head-Quarters, Camp Benares,  
The 10th December 1860.*

*Notification.*—Lieutenant Colonel H. Yule, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, received charge of his Office from Captain C. H. Dickens, Officiating Secretary, on the 5th instant.

The services of Captain Dickens are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for special duty.

H. YULE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.

#### No. 5.

*The 5th December 1860.*

*Promotion.*—Major J. T. N. O'Brien, Assistant Engineer, First Class, and late Officiating Executive Engineer, Sealkote Division, is promoted to the Grade of Executive Engineer of the Fourth Class, from the 7th August 1860.

C. H. DICKENS, Captain,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of India;  
with the Governor General.

#### No. 300.

*Fort William, the 14th December 1860.*

*Appointments.*—Sergeant J. Smed, of the 6th Bengal European Regiment, is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Assistant Overseer, and posted to Bengal.

#### No. 301.

Sergeant B. Robinson, Probationary Assistant Overseer, attached to the Aqua Division, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Overseer.

#### No. 302.

Mr. Richard Colles is appointed a temporary Sub-Engineer of the Third Class in the Public Works Department, Bengal, and posted to the Ganges and Danjehing Road.

#### No. 303.

*Promotion.*—Captain N. D. Robinson, 1st Battalion, Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Peshawar Division, is promoted to the Grade of Assistant Engineer, Second Class, with effect from the 21st November 1860.

A. G. GOOPWYS, Major,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

#### No. 6651.

*APPOINTMENTS.*—The 10th December 1860.—The following Officers are vested respectively with the powers described in Section I, Act X. of 1854, in Pohna:—

Mr. J. Goughan, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector.

Moulwy Wasifooddeen	} Deputy Magi- strates and De- puty Collectors.
Mahommud	
Sabehzada Ahmed Ali Khan	

The following Gentlemen to be Assessors and Deputy Collectors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Districts mentioned, viz:—

#### *In Sacun.*

✓ Baboo Muddosoodun Mitter.

*The 11th December 1860.*

#### *In Bhagalpore.*

✓ Baboo Byjnath Chuckerbatty.

#### *In Runree.*

✓ Moung-thwan.

This cancels the appointment of Chand-abaw, notified in the *Gazette* of the 10th of October last.

Mr. J. C. Dalgson to officiate as Collector of Dinagapore.

*The 12th December 1860.*—Baboo Brijomohan Dutt, Moonsiff of Bowfal, is vested with the powers described in Section I, Act X. of 1854, in Backergunge.

Baboo Luknath Barrooah to be Moonsiff of Newgong.

Baboo Sree Govind Biswas to be Additional Moonsiff of Gowhaty.

*LEAVE OF ABSENCE.*—The 11th December 1860.—Mr. W. H. Brownlow, Sub-Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, Mangledye, for four days, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

**NOTIFICATION.**—*The 4th December 1860.*—The following Officers are reported to have passed a successful examination in the Burmese language:—

Mr. W. H. Beddy, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner at Sandoway.

Mr. T. W. Hunt, Salt Agent of Kyauk Phyon.

W. S. SETON-KARR,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.**

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**  
No. 968A.

*Camp Bhurtpore, the 28th November 1860.*

**Leave of Absence.**—Privilege leave, for one month, on urgent private affairs, is granted to Mr. W. Braybrooke, Adjutant of the Scinde Battalion of Military Police, from the 25th instant, or the date thereafter on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain G. A. Harrison, the Officiating Commandant, will perform the duties of the Adjutant's Office, in addition to his own, during the absence of Mr. Braybrooke, or until further orders.

No. 970A.

Leave of absence, for three months, to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate, is granted to Captain H. D. Manning, Commandant of the Azimgurh Battalion of Military Police, from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

With reference to the above, Lieutenant F. H. M. Sitwell, Adjutant of the Benares Division of Military Police, will officiate as Commandant of the Azimgurh Battalion during the absence of Captain Manning; and Mr. W. B. Peppin, the Adjutant of the Azimgurh Police, will take temporary charge of the Office of the Divisional Adjutant, during the time Lieutenant Sitwell may be absent at Azimgurh, or until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

O. M. GRUBB, *Lieut.,*  
*Asst. Mily. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.*

**ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.**

**Leave.**—Mr. W. C. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, has obtained one month's indulgence leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The four months' leave of absence granted to Captain T. J. H. Keyes, late Executive Engineer, Kohat Division, Public Works, in Punjab Gazette of the 15th September last, is commuted to sixty days' indulgence leave.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. D. Kirwan, Public Works Department, No. 2280, dated 30th November 1860, is extended to the 20th instant, and the whole is commuted to private leave.

**Appointment.**—The Officer in charge of the Civil Medical duties of Jullundur is to have charge also of the Civil Medical duties of Hoshiarpore, as a temporary arrangement.

**Powers.**—Captain Darnell, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Ferozepore, is vested with the Civil powers contemplated in Act III. of 1859.

**Dismissals.**—The under-mentioned individuals have been dismissed from their appointments, and are hereby proscribed from further employment under Government:—

Kishen Dyal, Ahmud Choongee, in the Umritsur District; age 34 years; height 5 feet 4 inches; residence Village of Mehtab ka Kote, in the Umritsur District, caste Brahmin; oval face; small dark eyes; high forehead; his right arm is fractured at the elbow; has a small beard, short hair, dark complexion; dismissed on the 27th August last for embezzlement and fraud, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred Rupees, in default of payment one and half years' further imprisonment.

Shazada Nand, Naib Mohafiz Duffur, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Umritsur District; age 25; height 5 feet 8 inches; residence Village of Kythul, in the Umritsur District; caste Khutree; large face; large eyes; long nose; high forehead; has a mark of a boil on the right knee; has a spare and small beard, short hair, dark complexion, dismissed on the 27th August last for embezzlement and fraud, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of one hundred Rupees, in default of payment, one year more.

R. H. DAVIES,  
*Secy. to Govt., Punjab.*

**LAHORE, 30th NOVEMBER 1860.**

No. 460.—With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the Frontier Cantonment of Asnee will be abandoned, and a new Cantonment formed at Rajanpore.

The Brigadier General Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force will issue the necessary subsidiary orders for carrying out this arrangement, for the sale or removal of material in Public Buildings, and for the transfer to the new Cantonment of all existing Establishments.



No. 463.—Under the sanction of the Supreme Government, the under-mentioned heirs of deceased Soldiers of the Punjab Irregular Force are admitted to the Native Family Pension, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names ; and the Pay Masters of Pensioners, in whose Circle the Individuals reside, will furnish the prescribed Rolls to the Department of Audit, and to the parties concerned :—

NAME OF CLAIMANT.	Age.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and Country	Nature of relation-ship to the de-ceased.	Description of the deceased's relatives on whose account claims are made.			Date of adminis-tration.	Date of Com-mittee's Pro-ceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pension-able Pay Master pay-able.		
	Years.	Months.					Names.	Rank.	Last Corps.							
Mug Sing ...	70	0	5	7	Jut Sikh	The third finger of right hand crooked; body much wrinkled; scar in the centre of back; white beard; very aged in appearance.	Nuthooka Rai-pore Kur Umballa	Father	Dull Sing	Sepoy	1st Punjab Infantry	31st May 1858	31st May 1860	2-12	Life.	Meerut.
Mehar Munjee...	50	0	4	104	Pathan	Brown complexion; haggard face; ordinary figure; no particular marks.	Pasunnee Mo-nund, Peshawar	Mother.	Joomah..	Sepoy	1st Punjab Infantry	3rd Aug. 1858.	3rd Aug. 1860.	2-12	Ditto	Ditto.
Meer Nisab ...	60	0	5	5	Mogul	Color light; has four blue marks on three fin-gers of her left hand; a mole on her left cheek, and also on her right.	Chokie.—Nasser Khan—City of Peshawar.	Mother	Mahomed Jan	Jemadar	2nd Punjab Cavalry.	22nd Jan. 1859.	9th July 1860.	12-3	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 464.—The Brigade Order dated 30th October 1860, by Brigadier General N. Chamberlain, C. B., Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, directing Lieutenant G. N. Saunders, Adjutant and Officiating Second in Command, 8th Punjab Infantry, to assume temporary Command of the Regiment, in room of Lieutenant W. P. Fisher, is confirmed.

G HUTCHINSON, Major,  
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,  
Military Department.

### Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, on Monday, the 7th January 1861, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale at the Exchange Rooms at Calcutta, and sold by Public Auction, for exportation by Sea, the under-mentioned quantity of Opium, the provision of 1859-60, subject to the following conditions, *vis.*—

Produce of Behar Agency	... Chests	1,220
Ditto of Benares ditto	... ..	560

Total Chests	... 1,780
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### Conditions of Sale.

1. The Opium will be sold for exportation by Sea only, and no Certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2. The Opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rupees 400 per Chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by Clause 12 of the Conditions of Sale.

3. The Sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M., and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M.; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for Sale shall remain unsold, the Sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a Public Holiday), at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or, if the quantity of 1780 Chests shall not be sold on the day advertised, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future Sale.

4. Each lot to contain Five Chests.

5. A deposit in a Promissory Note, either for 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or for Rupees 1000, at the discretion of the Officer superintending the Sale, shall be made by the purchaser in the Sale-Room, and before the lot is registered in the Sale-Book; and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed, on the part of the purchasers, at this Office, by Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government, on or before 4 o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th January 1861, or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid; then the lot or lots for which no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid, shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times, and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit, and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The Promissory Notes taken on the day of Sale, under the last mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed on the said 12th January, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

7. No tender of money, Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or Public Securities, on account of Opium, upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the 12th January, will be afterwards accepted.

8. The Opium now advertised for Sale shall be paid for within fifteen clear days from the day of Sale, that is to say, no Treasury Receipt will be accepted in payment after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 22nd January 1861; and in case any lots of such Opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit of 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the Opium be disposed of, on account of Government, at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9. Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of Opium, after making full payment, as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lot or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

10. No Sub-Treasurer's Receipts or deposit of Public Securities, under the fifth of the present Conditions, will be received in this Office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale-Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

11. The Officer superintending the Sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Bank of Bengal Notes, Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or other Government Securities, equal to 25 per cent. even money of the amount so bid, or to Rupees 1,000 for each lot.

12. With a view to prevent fictitious bidding, designed to obstruct the Sale, it is hereby notified that the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall be competent, at any time during the Sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained, and the first bona fide bidder for a lot, after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described, shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot; and the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall also be competent to dispose in the same manner of

many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of 400 Rupees, specified in the second clause of these Conditions.

13. The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price, and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency Opium to the extent of twenty five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of that Opium to complete the said twenty-five, but not otherwise.

14. In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the Sale of the Opium included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and all and every plea and pleas to the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court shall be waived.

15. The following papers, together with samples of the Opium for Sale, will be exhibited for inspection on the day of Sale, or may be seen previously to that date by application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

No. 1. Certificate of the Opium now advertised for Sale.

No. 2. Report of the examination of such Opium.

16. The public are hereby informed that, in providing the investment of the Behar and Benares Opium for the year 1859-60, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years, to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each cake. An account of the weight of the drug when packed at Behar and Benares, and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken for the purpose of comparison from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Four chests of Behar and Benares Opium, viz. two of the season's provision under Sale, and two of the previous season, will be also shown to the purchasers at the Exchange Rooms on the day of Sale, to enable them to judge of the state of preservation in which the drug has been kept.

17. Any further information respecting weight or quality of the Opium advertised for Sale, that may be desired by parties connected with the trade, will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue; but, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board entertain or recognise any claim to compensation for loss from any deficiency of weight, abstraction of Opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred on reference to chests after the Sale and delivery of the Opium for shipment.

18. The public are hereby informed that, in addition to the quantity above-mentioned for Sale in January, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1859-60, will be brought to Sale in the year 1861, on or about the

dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar, about Chests	Benares, about Chests	Total, about Chests
On or about Wednesday, 4th Feb. 1861	1220	560	1780
Do. Thursday, 7th March "	1220	560	1780
Do. Wednesday, 10th April "	1220	560	1780
Do. Wednesday, 6th May "	1220	560	1780
Do. Monday, 10th June "	1220	560	1780
Do. Monday, 8th July "	1220	560	1780
Do. Monday, 6th August "	1220	560	1780
Do. Monday, 9th September "	1220	560	1780
Do. Tuesday, 7th October "	1220	560	1780
Do. Wednesday, 6th Nov. "	1220	560	1780
Do. Thursday, 5th December "	1214	561	1775
Total	13141	6201	19342

19. It is hereby further notified that, under the 6th Article of the Convention between Great Britain and France, dated the 7th March 1815, quoted below, the Agents in India of the French Government, or persons duly appointed by them, are entitled to demand that, out of the quantities of Behar and Benares Opium declared as above for Sale at the twelve Sales in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1861, there shall be delivered to them, at the average of the particular Sale or Sales to which the Opium so applied for may belong, a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 chests; and the Agents of the French Government must make requisitions for the whole of the Opium required by them during the year, within thirty days after the publication of this Advertisement, specifying the particular Sale or Sales from which the quantity of Opium is intended to be taken. If the Agents of the French Government shall not make the requisition for Opium within the

line above-mentioned, the entire quantity of about 21,425\* Chests of Behar and Benares, as above estimated, will be brought to Sale in the usual manner; and if they shall make application for a quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertised for Sale at each or any of the twelve Sales above mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French Authorities may so fail to pay for, either by increasing the quantity reserved at the Sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a Sale to be held expressly for the purpose.

Article 6.—“With regard to the trade in Opium, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that, at each of the periodical Sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed three hundred chests in each year, and the price for the same shall be deter-

	Chests.
* Behar ...	14,864
Benares ...	6,761
	21,425

"mined by the average rate at which Opium shall have been sold at every such periodical Sale, it being understood that if the quantity of Opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government, by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in reduction of the three hundred chests hereinbefore mentioned. The requisitions for Opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor General at Calcutta, within thirty days after notice of the intended Sales shall have been published in the *Government Gazette*."

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,  
*Offg. Junior Secretary.*

PORT WILLIAM,  
The 10th November 1860. }

### CIRCULAR No. 70.

FROM HON'BLE A. EDEN,  
*Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue,*

TO ALL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF DANJEEING.

Dated, Fort William, the 11th December 1860.

*Land Revenue.*

SIR,—I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to state, for the information and guidance of Officers engaged in carrying out the provisions of the Income Tax Act, that the Lieutenant-Governor has, under date the 12th ultimo, No. 3042, expressed an opinion that though all Assessors have the powers of Deputy Collectors, it will be best to let them all at present, as a general rule, in the populous parts of the Country especially, devote their whole time to their functions as Assessors.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) A. EDEN,  
*Officiating Junior Secretary.*

No. 1420.

### Notification.

ALL Collectors are hereby requested to submit, punctually on the 1st January next, a Statement shewing the number of adhesive Stamps, under Act XXXII. of 1860, sold by them for the three months ending 31st December 1860.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,  
*Offg. Junior Secretary.*

PORT WILLIAM,  
The 11th December 1860. }

No. 1430.

FROM HON'BLE A. EDEN,  
*Offg. Junior Secy. to the Board of Revenue,*

TO W. FITZWILLIAM, Esq.,  
*Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.*

Fort William, the 13th December 1860.

STAMPS.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter No. 3-249, dated 17th ultimo, forwarding a form of Power of Sale which is usually appended to

documentary Bills of Exchange, and requesting an expression of the Board's opinion as to its liability to Stamp Duty, I am desired to say that the Board are advised that it should bear the Stamp indicated in Article 41, Schedule A.

2. When however such letters of Hypothecation are appended to and form part of *duly stamped Bills*, they may, at the option of the parties, be either impressed with the *ad valorem* Stamps imposed by Article 41, or they may be treated, under Article 40, as mortgages acting as collateral security to some other transaction in which an Instrument requiring a Stamp has been executed.

(Sd.) I have, &c.,

A. EDEN,  
*Offg. Junior Secretary.*

PUBLISHED for general information.

(COPY.)

### Circular No. 15.

TO THE CRIMINAL AUTHORITIES IN THE LOWER AND EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES.

It having been brought to the notice of the Court, that there is a want of uniformity of practice among some of the Magisterial Authorities, in regard to the reception of Petitions respecting crimes and offences, some Officers considering that

such Petitions should be written on Stamp Paper, and others that they should be exempted under the general exemptions set forth in Clause 5, Schedule B. of Act XXXVI. of 1860, I am directed to inform you, that the words "crimes and offences" used in the Schedule, include all felonies and misdemeanors, so that the exemption extends even to Petitions regarding a simple assault; the exemption extends also to appeal from sentences passed in Criminal trials.

2. The only Petitions presented to the Criminal Authorities, that are now required to be written on Stamp Paper, are those which are really of a Civil nature, such as claims for wages, under Regulation VII. of 1819, complaints of forcible dispossession, under Act IV. of 1840, &c.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. B. LAWSON,  
*Registrar.*

PORT WILLIAM,  
The 10th December 1860. }

**Notification.**

**TO OUDE TREASURY OFFICERS IN CONTINUATION OF CIRCULAR No 122, DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1860.**

It having been intimated to this Office by the Chief Commissioner, Oude, that a Commission of twelve annas per Seer will be allowed to Vendors of Abkaree Opium in the Province, it is requested that the payments in this account may be distinctly debited to "Abkaree," subordinate to "Charges General of the Oude Territory," the debits being supported by the payee's original receipts, which may be taken if convenient on a single sheet.

In cases of wastage of Opium, the amount of ascertained loss should be charged under the same heads of account at the rate of Rupees 5 4 per Seer by a credit per contra to "Miscellaneous Advances," the debit being supported by a Statement of the wastage, countersigned by the Divisional Commissioner. Charges connected with the transportation of the Drug should ordinarily be included in Contingent Bills.

**TO THE SAME OFFICERS, IN CONTINUATION OF CIRCULAR LETTER DATED 18TH OCTOBER 1860.**

ADVANCES on account of Opium Cultivation in Oude should be debited to "Bengal," on the original receipts of the Officers of the Benares Opium Agency to whom they are made.

E. DRUMMOND,

*Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM;  
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
DURBAR AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
• The 12th December 1860. }

**Circular No. 1062.**

To

COLLECTOR OF  
SALT AGENT OF  
OPIMUM AGENT OF

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to request that you will communicate to this Office punctually on the 1st of each month, the gross amount of receipts on account Income Tax in your Treasury for the month preceding.

2. These instructions do not in any way supersede those prescribed by Circular No. 1056, dated 31st August 1860.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. WATERFIELD,  
*Offg. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
*Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal,* }  
The 12th December 1860.

**Circular No. 1063.**

**TO THE COLLECTOR OF**

A STANDARD form of Land Revenue Transfer Bill (with Advice,) has been supplied to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail Press, and registered as No. 1 of Returns to Bengal Accountant.

Indents should be drawn out with reference to the above specification, and sent direct to the Superintendent of the Press.

W. WATERFIELD,  
*Offg. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal.*

**Circular No. 1064.**

**TO THE COLLECTOR OF**

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to request that fractions of a Pie may be carefully excluded from your Accounts in future. The Accounts should be kept in Company's Rupees, Annas and Pies, as directed by Circular No. 526, dated 23rd January 1836.

I have, &c.,

W. WATERFIELD,

*Offg. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal.*

FORT WILLIAM;  
*Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal,* }  
The 13th December 1860.

**Ecclesiastical.**

THE REVEREND JOHN ALEXANDER STAMPER, of Trinity College, Dublin, B. A., Assistant Chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop a Surrogate in this Archdeaconry for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Jr.,

*Offg. Registrar and Secretary.*

CALCUTTA,  
The 14th December 1860. }

**Notice.**

BANKERS and Merchants sending Drafts and other Papers to this Office to be impressed with a Stamp are requested to see that all Papers are sent in separate Sheets.

It is not sufficient to remove the covers from Books without detaching the leaves from each other.

E. W. PERRY,

*Offg. Superintendent.*

SUPDT. OF STAMPS' OFFICE, }  
The 13th December 1860.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that Drafts will be issued from the Lucknow Treasury, from this date, bearing a new series of general numbers commencing with 096601.

E. BICKERS,

*Extra Assistant Commissioner,  
in charge of Treasury.*

LUCKNOW TREASURY OFFICE, }  
The 30th November 1860.



[ 2672 ]

CUSTOMS.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES LYING ON THE CUSTOM HOUSE WHARF.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1860, March	4 Cases Merchandize, L II in diamond	Str. Simla.
Ditto	1 Package ditto, J Paterson, E I Railway	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, E George	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, No mark	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, Captain J F Stafford, 7th Punjab Infantry	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Package Merchandize, W G Blake	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, No mark	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, Alexander Hope, Care of Gillander and Co.	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Package Merchandize, No mark	Ditto.
Ditto	2 Ditto ditto, Colonel Stesled	Ditto.
Ditto	4 Parcels ditto, No mark	Ditto.
May	1 Ditto ditto, P II II in diamond	Str. Candia.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, Her Majesty's 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Parcel Merchandize, Captain Hysche	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, J de Vaux	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, H M.'s Steamer Prince Arthur	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, Mr. Wyllie's Ayah	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, No mark	Ditto.
July 4th	1 Case ditto, P and W	Rising Sun.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, W H II and C	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, B and C in diamond	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Cask ditto, No mark	Ditto.
Ditto 11th	1 Ditto ditto, J C	Contest.
Ditto 18th	7 Cases ditto, Mess., 71st Regiment, H L I, H B	Herselia.
Ditto	1 Bale ditto, ditto	Ditto.
Ditto 21st	10 Cases ditto, ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	2 Casks ditto, ditto	Ditto.
Ditto 21st	3 Cases ditto, Officer Commanding H. M.'s 93rd Highlanders	Liverpool.
Aug. 18th	4 Cases Merchandize, L	Defiance.
Ditto 23rd	1 Box ditto, Thomas Morris, 94th Regiment	Sir John Lawrence.
Ditto 25th	1 Case ditto, Mr. C H Bloxam	Scoresby.
Sept. 18th	1 Package ditto, Lieutenant Reveley	Str. Lancefield.
Ditto	1 Chest Drawers, Captain Parker	Ditto.
October 3rd	2 Cases Merchandize, ■ and Co. in triangle C	Dunmail.
Ditto	1 Case ditto, S and S in diamond	Ditto.
Ditto	1 Cask ditto, ditto	Ditto.
Ditto 4th	10 Cases ditto, J S and C	Accrington.
Ditto 8th	1 Case ditto, M D, T C S	Joachim.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, James Guise	Ravensworth.
Ditto 10th	2 Parcels ditto, Harman and Co.	Str. Fiery Cross.
Unknown	1 Case ditto, ■ and S in diamond	Ship's name unknown.
Ditto	60 Cases ditto, Mess, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	Birman.

C. CHAPMAN,

Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,

The 14th December 1860.

## ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government contained in their Under-Secretary's letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, under date the 3rd November 1859, No. 2722, in the Midnapore Collectorate, on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th December 1860, corresponding with the 2nd and 3rd Pous 1268 Umlee. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the conditions laid down below:—

## CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- 1st.—Estates to be sold to the highest bidders above the upset price.
- 2nd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed 100 Rupees, the whole amount to be paid down at once. When the amount of purchase money exceeds 100 Rupees, a deposit of Rupees 25 per Cent. to be at once made upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up to Sale at the risk of the former purchaser.
- 3rd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumrabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.
- 4th.—The annual Embankment charges of those Mehals which are assessed with such charges will be paid by the purchasers as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars. The executive arrangements for the repairs and maintenance of the Embankments will remain in force.
- 5th.—The amount recorded on the subjoined description of the Mehals under the heading of Sudder Jumma represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of each Estate.
- 6th.—The right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

No. of Lot.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
		<i>Mehals to be sold on the 14th Dec. 1860. Kedarkoond Estate.</i>				
			Bgs. C. B.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	191	Rampoora 12 annas share Pergunnah Kedarkoond	631 0 12	386 4 7½	1,037 1 7	The farming lease of all these Mehals will expire in 1864-65, 1271 U. The rent paid on such lease is the amount shown in Column 5.
2		Rampoora 4 annas share Pergunnah Kedarkoond	256 2 12	141 4 6½	374 15 1½	
3		Phalaspour Pergunnah Kedarkoond	717 6 8	556 1 2½	1,478 15 10	
4		Nookoria ditto ditto	117 6 12	104 7 7½	268 6 1½	
5		Chhoochhurra ditto ditto	1,189 2 10	961 12 2½	2,523 14 10	
6		Singarpore ditto ditto	720 16 12	524 1 1½	1,109 12 1½	
7		Bhabaneepoor ditto ditto	26 15 8	20 8 6½	53 10 4½	
8		Kantachewkie ditto ditto	361 9 8	321 8 6½	861 14 10	
9		Chuck Momeen ditto ditto	426 13 4	353 3 0	921 5 3½	
10		Paharpour ditto ditto	408 1 5	325 10 5	863 10 10½	
11		Shahapore ditto ditto	618 3 14	430 2 6½	1,137 12 10	
12		Chundeeppore ditto ditto	708 11 1	334 13 1½	802 0 2	
13		Bhagedund ditto ditto	125 11 10	41 19 1½	97 1 4	
14		Bisreegaria ditto ditto	192 5 8	158 4 8½	414 5 11	
15		Chock Pursooram do ditto	221 2 12	201 11 1½	549 6 9	
16		Chock Magoorca ditto ditto	133 6 8	110 8 11	266 3 8½	
17		Azmutpore alias Hurreechorpore Pergunnah Kedarkoond	91 9 4	63 5 2	168 18 1	
18		Juklia Pergunnah Kedarkoond	54 4 8	34 8	92 0 0	
		<i>Khurrukpora Estate.</i>				
19	192	Chuck Sreemunt Pergunnah Khurrukpora	46 10 0	47 7 4½	123 8 11½	
20		Chuck Bamoon Pergunnah Khurrukpora	73 10 8	77 2 5½	205 11 11	
21		Dakhin Samolia Pergunnah Khurrukpora	605 14 12	443 2 10½	1187 13 0½	

Number.	Towhee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jamma.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
		<i>Khurrukpoie Estate.</i>	Bgs. C. B	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
22		Roopnarainpore 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	1,154 9 8	509 5 11	2,703 10 3	
		Roopnarainpore 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpoie		509 5 11		
				1,018 10 3		
23		Buhoorapat alias Burgai 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	1,579 6 1	510 15 7	2,710 5 7 1/2	
		Buhoorapat alias Burgai 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpoie		510 15 7 1/2		
				1,021 15 2 1/2		
24		Babchattie Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	992 4 4	831 12 7 1/2	2,262 4 9 1/2	
25		Nischunta ditto ditto	427 7 8	359 5 2 1/2	1,014 11 3	
26		Shannugger ditto ditto	468 2 0	419 9 2 1/2	1,181 2 0 1/2	
27		Futtee Mohamud Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	178 10 8	139 3 7 1/2	374 4 4 1/2	
28		Gopeenathpore 10 annas 8 pie Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	499 12 0	310 2 2 1/2	1,379 5 4 1/2	
		Gopeenathpore 5 annas 4 pie Pergunnah Khurrukpoie		170 1 1 1/2		
				510 3 4 1/2		
29		Chitra Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	256 3 0	233 6 10	628 7 6 1/2	
30		Jettiea Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	311 7 0	323 15 0 1/2	875 3 9	
31		Radhakubpoor Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	102 7 0	237 2 3 1/2	709 0 6 1/2	
		<i>Mehals to be sold on the 15th December 1860.</i>				
32		Bellagarea Pergunnah Khurrukpoie	271 7 4	220 6 11	500 13 1 1/2	
33		Sutahad Pergunnah ditto	985 12 4	425 0 6 1/2	1,111 6 9	
34		Chuck Monohur Pergunnah ditto	51 10 0	79 9 8 1/2	209 9 10	
35		Kyla Pergunnah ditto	1,332 18 4	1,120 9 3	3,039 10 8	
36		Moysa Pergunnah ditto	1,182 4 5	986 15 6 1/2	2,616 5 2	
37		Chuk Deole Pergunnah ditto	77 12 0	75 10 7	214 9 0 1/2	
38		Sreekstopor Pergunnah ditto	1,612 1 11	1,147 7 5 1/2	3,067 14 9	
39		Raggaun Pergunnah ditto	258 17 8	215 0 9 1/2	576 7 5	
40		Neemgnapatri Pergunnah ditto	111 3 12	53 15 8	146 15 1 1/2	
41		Parkugone Pergunnah ditto	434 9 0	441 7 2 1/2	1,192 10 7 1/2	
42		Chuk mooram Pergunnah ditto	13 12 8	42 5 8 1/2	112 15 3	
43		Sutahad Pergunnah ditto	269 5 12	178 5 4 1/2	491 8 11	
44		Radhakubpoie Pergunnah ditto	387 0 8	371 10 6 1/2	999 1 5	
45		Chuk Mukra more Perg. ditto	1,967 17 0	1,603 1 5 1/2	4,290 14 7	
46		Sersee Pergunnah ditto	237 6 12	115 11 11 1/2	393 2 7	
47		Teghaurie Pergunnah ditto	107 8 8	92 1 5 1/2	248 9	
48		Jinsur Pergunnah ditto	688 10 12	510 1 1	1,383 4 10 1/2	
49		Kuddurppoor Pergunnah ditto	1,021 1 12	409 9 7	1,381 0 2	
50		D.alegonil Pergunnah ditto	1,662 13 6	1,364 9 8	3,619 3 8	
51		Buradechi Pergunnah ditto	1,795 15 4	1,204 8 8 1/2	3,612 15 10	
52		Papura Pergunnah ditto	1,565 5 0	883 10 4 1/2	2,318 11 4 1/2	
53		Nyabupin Pergunnah ditto	712 2 12	306 9 7 1/2	937 1 7	
54		Harea Pergunnah ditto	989 14 1	642 9 4 1/2	1,852 15 0	
55		Dhenkea Bykuntopore Perg. ditto	77 5 0	62 6 0	210 9 11 1/2	
56		Juphalee Pergunnah ditto	111 6 4	131 4 4	354 11 10 1/2	
57		Juphalla Pergunnah ditto	928 18 4	873 11 4 1/2	2,339 14 4 1/2	
58		Inda Pergunnah ditto	1,114 16 8	1,350 14 2 1/2	3,101 14 9	
59		Kowsali Pergunnah ditto	518 17 12	316 7 7 1/2	818 18 1 1/2	
60		Sanjool Pergunnah ditto	1,352 5 8	753 12 10 1/2	2,048 13 5	
61		Gungirampore Pergunnah ditto	1,372 11 2	1,030 3 7	2,740 2 3	
62		Khatlangi Pergunnah ditto	1,931 19 0	1,560 13 5 1/2	4,179 11 3	
63		Kusmallee Pergunnah ditto	93 10 12	56 11 1	166 2 6 1/2	
64		Boobool Chuttee Pergunnah ditto	186 1 4	35 2 0 1/2	98 12 9	
65		Poul Deolee Pergunnah ditto	780 10 4	750 13 8 1/2	2,024 4 7	

MIDNAPORE COLLECTION, }  
The 25th October 1860.

F. R. COCKENALL,  
Offg. Collector.



*Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.*

In the matter of Charles Phillips, of Raneemoody Gully, in Calcutta, late a Master Pilot, an Insolvent. On Tuesday, the 11th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Henry Rogers Humphreys, of Sulkea, in the Zillah of Hooghly, an Intendant in the Government Salt Golahs, an Insolvent. On Friday, the 7th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

W. W. and C. D. Linton, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 11th December 1860.

In the matter of John Rozario, of No. 36, College Street, Puttublangah, in Calcutta, a Law Agent, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Friday, the 21st day of December instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Insolvent in person.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

In the matter of Gooroodoss Moukerjee, of Burranagore, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, but at present a Prisoner in the Common Jail of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business as a Dealer and Shipper of Country Produce and Commission Agent, in co-partnership with one Alexander McGregor, since deceased, afterwards carrying on the same business alone, and subsequently carrying on business as a Hide Merchant in co-partnership with one Edward DeLouzey, and subsequently carrying on the said business alone, an Insolvent.

Stewart, Attorney.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

In the matter of Gungadhar Bose, late of Isser Takoor's Lane, in Durzeeparah, in Calcutta, a Sircar in the service of the Calcutta Auction Company Limited, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Friday, the 21st day of December instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Hatch, Attorney.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Chief Clerk's Office, the 14th December 1860.

**Notice.**

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Charles Bladen Taylor may, by letter, apply to the undersigned, when they may hear something to their advantage. For the interests of those concerned, it is requested that all claims in full be duly communicated within one month after date of this Advertisement.

Geo. B. TAYLOR.

BUSARAS,  
The 15th December 1860.

**PROCLAMATION**

By His Highness Sree Palpanabha Dausa Vanchoo Buda Rana Varmah Koolahapara Kireeds Padee Munney Sooltan Mahuraj Rajah Rama Rajah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, Rajah of Travancore, under date the 30th day of Thulam 1036, corresponding with the 13th day of November 1860.

WHEREAS the Pepper Monopoly, as hitherto administered in the Country, has been found to be a source of oppression and to discourage the cultivation of Pepper for which the Country is so well adapted; and whereas a better system of taxing this staple may be substituted; We hereby notify to all, that the Pepper Monopoly will cease from the 18th Dhanoo 1036, corresponding with the 31st December 1860.

2. The Growers of Pepper are hereby released from the obligation to make over the produce to the Sircar, and are entirely at liberty to dispose of it as they may deem most to their advantage, as they dispose of Coppra, Areca Nuts, and such other Produce.

3. After the 31st December 1860, the owners of Pepper will be at liberty to export the article as private merchandize. A Duty of 10 Rupees per Candy of 500 lbs. will be charged on all Pepper exported from Travancore, whether by land or sea. The Duty will be levied at such places, and under such rules, as will hereafter be appointed.

4. We deem it right, with a view to ensure the fullest encouragement to the increased production of Pepper, to notify on this occasion, that there will be no Tax specially imposed on Pepper Vines; but that where land is hereafter granted for Pepper cultivation the Sircar reserves the right of taxing it moderately, according to its quality, and in reference to the value, not of the Pepper that may be grown upon it, but of its ordinary produce.



5. Lett any persons should be apprehensive, or should be persuaded by designing persons, that, in consequence of this change, they will not get as large a price as before for their Pepper, We hereby notify, that for one year from this date, if any persons should voluntarily bring Pepper to the Sircar, they shall be paid the Sircar price for it as heretofore; but, as beforesaid, they are at liberty to sell it to whomsoever they please, at as high a price as they can obtain.

(True Copy.)

T. MADARA ROW,  
Dewan.

# REGULATION I.

1036  
1860-61.

Enacted by His Highness the Rajah of Travancore on the 6th November 1860, corresponding with the 23rd Tulam 1036, for the levy of Port Dues at the Port of Allepey, within the Territories of His Highness.

WHEREAS it has been found that the rates of Port dues levied at the Port of Allepey, under Regulation I. of 1835, are in excess of those levied at the neighbouring British Port of Cochin; and whereas it is the desire of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore that no higher dues should be collected than those prevailing at the latter Port; the following Rules are enacted, in modification of the provisions of the said Regulation:—

1. Port dues, at the rate of one Anna per Ton, shall be chargeable in respect of every Sea-going Vessel of the burthen of 20 Tons and upwards, other than Dhonies and Country Vessels, entering Port. Port dues on Sea-going Vessels of 20 Tons and upwards, other than Dhonies and Country Vessels, entering Port, shall enter the Port of Allepey.

2. Port dues shall be chargeable in respect of Port dues on Dhonies and Country Vessels employed in the Coasting trade at rates equal to one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other Vessels.

3. Provided that no such dues, as aforesaid, shall be chargeable at the Port oftener than once in sixty days in respect of the same Vessel. Port dues leviable not oftener than once in sixty days.

4. Vessels entering the Port of Allepey, and leaving it within seven days, without discharging or taking in any Cargo or Passengers therein, shall be charged with one-half only of the Port dues which would otherwise be chargeable. Port dues on Vessels leaving Port within seven days without breaking bulk.

5. Vessels entering the Port with ballast shall be charged with three-fourths only of the Port dues which would otherwise be chargeable. Port dues on Vessels entering Port with ballast.

6. Vessels touching at and departing from the Port within forty-eight hours, without discharging or taking Cargo or Passengers, are exempted from all Port dues. Vessels exempted.

(True Copy.)

T. MADARA ROW,  
Dewan.

## The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT No. XIX. of 1857.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 60 per Share on the Old, and Rs. 40 per Share on the New Stock, will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries on and after the 17th December 1860. Proprietors are requested to send in their Share Certificates, that Receipts and Cheques may be prepared.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART AND CO.,  
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,  
The 10th December 1860.

## COPIES OF THE

## Report of the Indigo Commission.

TOGETHER WITH

## The whole of the Evidence

TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION,

AND THE

## APPENDICES, Nos. I., II., AND III.,

Can be had on application to the PRINTER of the Calcutta Gazette, Bengal Office, at 8 Rupees per copy.

## Lost,

THE under-mentioned Government Promissory Note, standing in the name of Lieutenant G. W. W. Fulton. Payment has been stopped in this Office:—

No 12582 of 33094 of the 5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, for Rupees 500.

W. CLARK,

Offr. 2nd Asst. Secy. Genl.

FORT WILLIAM;

Loan Office,

The 14th December 1860.

## Lost,

By capsizing of a Boat at Nimtollah Ghât, on the 5th April 1859, a Government Promissory Note, No. 3441, of 12th March 1854-55, a 5 per Cent. Loan, for Rupees 1,000. Payment of the same has been stopped at the Loan Office.

POORODSOTUM MULLICK.

## NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 2198.

The 16th December 1860.—The Overland Mail per Steamer Colombo, will be closed on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Per Marseilles.	Per Southampton.
Postage.	Under 1 ounce	Rs. 6 0	Rs 0 4 0
	" 1 "	" 8 0	" 0 4 0
	" 2 "	" 1 0 0	" 0 8 0
	" 3 "	" 1 0 0	" 1 0 0
	" 4 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

No. 2180.

*The 8th December 1860.*—MAIL PACKETS for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 27th instant, will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Tuesday, the 18th idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 18th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste :—

*Rates of Postage.*

Under $\frac{1}{2}$	Ounce	Rs.	0	6	0
" $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	0	8	0
" $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	0	14	0
" 1	"	"	1	1	0

No. 2207.

*The 10th December 1860.*—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Wednesday, the 10th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in Cash at the Window, at one Rupee for every quarter of an ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 2274.

*The 12th December 1860.*—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Akyah, Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Baltic*, will be closed at this Office, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 2276.

*The 13th December 1860.*—Notice is hereby given, that the Letters for the Overland Mail, despatched from this Office up to the 3rd instant, and the Express Mail of the 4th, were in time for the Steamer that left Bombay on the 12th idem.

No. 3942.

*The 13th December 1860.*—The Post Master, Calcutta, begs to remind the Public of the orders of Government, dated 9th and 16th March 1860, which rule that all Newspapers shall be prepaid on and after the 1st proximo, and that Papers insufficiently stamped shall be charged with a fine, while Papers posted unpaid are not to be forwarded at all.

No. 2233.

*The 14th December 1860.*—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Port Blair and Rangoon, for transmission per Ship *Tabal Cain*, will be closed at this Office, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 6 P. M.

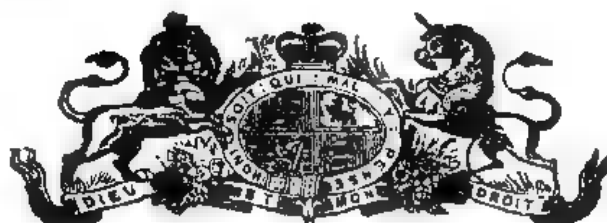
No. 2310.

*The 14th December 1860.*—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Fiery Cross*, will be closed at this Office, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

PACKETS for the reception of Letters by the following Ships are open at this Office :—

NAME OF VESSELS.	Agents.	Intended Departure.	For what Port.	Touching at	REMARKS.
Steamer <i>Colombo</i> ..	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	23rd Dec. 1860.	Suez ..	Mudras, Ceylon & Aden	
" <i>Columbian</i> ..	Ditto ..	22nd " "	Hong-Kong..	Penang & Singapore.	
" <i>Fiery Cross</i> ..	Ditto ..	22nd " "	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
" <i>Baltic</i> ..	Mackinnon, McKenzie & Co.	17th " "	Moulmein ...	Akyah & Rangoon.	
Ship <i>Marlborough</i> ..	Gillanders, Arbutnot & Co.	18th " "	London ...	Cape of Good Hope.	
" <i>Futty Salam</i> .	Hanjee Hussin ..	21th " "	Mauritius ..		

*The 14th December 1860.*



## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will here-forward be published, weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately, on a payment of six Rupees per annum, if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to, as heretofore.*

*Government of Bengal.*

#### Postings and Transfers of Native Civil Judges.

Resolution by W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 30th November 1860.)

READ a Circular addressed to the several Commissioners and the Sessions Judges, under date the 17th September 1859, calling upon them for an expression of their opinions upon certain points connected with the present system of promotion in the Native Judicial Department of the Public Service.

Read replies to the above Circular.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having had under his consideration the present system of promotion in the Native Judicial Department of the Public Service, observes that the opinions of the European Officers consulted differ very considerably regarding the postings and the transfers of Native Officers, as well as in regard to the expediency of employing such persons in the Districts of which they are residents.

2. It being desirable to lay down some further Rules on this subject, as well as to regulate more strictly the principles on which postings and transfers ought to be made, as also to dispose of certain objections made by some Commissioners and Judges in regard to certain points in the present practice, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to rule as follows:—

I. The appointments and transfers of Mooniffs, and the recommendation for promotions of the Uncovenanted Judicial Service generally, will remain, as hitherto, in the hands of a single Judge of the Sudder Court. The recommendation of the District Civil Judges will of course,

as hitherto, be forwarded to the Sudder Court; but no Commissioners or other Executive Officer shall have any voice in the transfer of any Subordinate Civil Judge. It is improper, generally, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, that any Executive Officer, against whose acts redress may be often sought in the Civil Courts by aggrieved parties, should recommend the transfer or retention of the Officers presiding in such Courts.

II. The Lieutenant-Governor, after giving due weight to the arguments on both sides, is of opinion that the disadvantages of appointing Natives to be Judges in the Districts where they have their homes preponderate over the advantages of the same practice. In support of the custom it is urged that qualified men are more readily procurable to serve in Districts where they have been born and bred; that the exercise of Judicial authority in places where they are well known, and well watched by their friends and relations, and by their enemies, tends to raise their character and their self-respect; that more cheerful service is rendered by men who either have their families with them or live within easy distance of their homes; and that the lower order of Native Judges rarely have local landed interests of sufficient magnitude to bias their judgments. On the other hand, it is well argued, that the formation of local ties and interests cannot be avoided by Native Judges; that Natives so situated are, when on the Bench, believed by suitors to be influenced by private friendships and private enmities in the decision of cases, and that any such belief, however unfounded, is unavoidable, and is a great evil; while on the other hand, men in such situations, in order to evince their independence and impartiality, might be absolutely unjust to suitors related to them; and in any view of the case local interests and connexions, and the temptations to serve private ends, are best avoided. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with this latter view; and he further remarks that practical inconvenience of

another kind has been felt from this very cause, inasmuch as when Moonsiffs have occasion to request the Judge to transfer cases in which their friends, or the dependents or ryots of their friends, are concerned, delay and inconvenience to both parties in the suit, and to the witnesses, are caused. For these reasons the Lieutenant-Governor resolves that, as a general rule, residents shall not be employed in the District where they reside. Where instances of the kind now exist arrangements should be made, if possible, to appoint the Moonsiff to a Chowkee of the District other than that in which his home is.

III. To the appointment of Native Judges in the Provinces or Divisions of which they are residents there can be no sort of objection. A Native of Northern Cuttuck may very well serve his time in Balasore or Pooree, and a Native of Dacca in Furruckpore or Sylhet; but the Lieutenant-Governor understands that, while situations in the Metropolitan District, *i. e.* of those of the Burdwan and Nudda Divisions, are largely sought after, there is constant difficulty in filling vacancies in Eastern and Northern Bengal.

The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that some Stations and Districts are more desirable than others, but he thinks that appointments to such should be conferred on men of tried and approved good service. With this view, he is pleased to determine that Civil Judges, on their first appointment, shall not be posted to Stations or Chowkees in either of those Divisions, in preference to men of standing and good service, who have performed a fair tour of service in less favorite places; and, as a general rule, he is of opinion that three years' service in the Eastern Districts should give a meritorious Native Judge a preference in the choice of vacancies. But he does not wish to disturb men who are willing to remain in service in the Eastern Districts; nor does he mean to lay it down as a rule that mere residence in the East of Bengal, unaccompanied by positive merit, shall give any Moonsiff a preferential claim to service in Burdwan or Nudda. He wishes to guard against the inconvenience of posting men at first to favorite Divisions, from which it is very difficult to remove them afterwards.

IV. The Sudder Court, in communication with the Judges, will continue, as hitherto, to regulate transfers and changes of Moonsiffs, in conformity with the above Rules, and the practice hitherto followed in regard to the higher grades will continue. The Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling positively to fix a period beyond which a Native Judge shall not serve in the same District. He will leave each case to be determined by its own merits, and any recommendation made on good public grounds will always be attended to; but whenever the transfer of Native Judges, either under the orders of the Sudder Court or under those of Government, is rendered expedient from their local ties, or from any other public grounds, he desires that such transfers shall invariably be made during the great Native Autumnal Holidays. This will tend to prevent the waste of Judicial time.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that promotion in the Native Judicial Department has been slow of late years, and that several of the grades are not remunerated in a manner adequate to their responsibilities. Under present financial

pressure he is precluded from proposing to the Supreme Government any general increase to the pay of the Judicial Establishment, however much he may desire it; but he has lately proposed a plan for increasing the salaries of the higher grade, by the distribution of all Registration Fees; and this plan, which has met with the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, he hopes shortly to be able to introduce.

#### *Government of Bengal.*

### **On the operation of the Police Chokeydars' Act No. XX. of 1856.**

Resolution by W. S. SEYMOUR-KERR, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 28th November 1860.)

READ a Circular addressed to the several Commissioners, under date the 17th September 1859, calling upon them to furnish certain information regarding the Chowkeedaree Funds, under Act XX. of 1856, in each of the Districts in their Division.

Read replies to the above Circular.

The Lieutenant-Governor having had under his consideration the result of the working for the year 1858 of Act XX. of 1856, for the levy of the Chowkeedaree Tax in the Provinces under the Bengal Government, resolves that the abstract of the replies of the different Commissioners, embodied in Statements A. and B., shall be published for general information. It will be seen, that the total number of Houses on which the Tax is levied is 202,916; that the number of Houses exempted is 41,284; that the estimated amount of yearly collections is Rupees 3,20,176-0-0; and that the total actually collected within the year is Rupees 2,60,280.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that by far the greater portion of the sum actually collected was disbursed in the salaries of Policemen and Chowkeedars appointed for the security of life and property, being Rupees 2,21,301. The expenses of collection amounted to Rupees 31,440; the total of these two items being Rupees 2,52,741. And the amount expended on Conservancy and Municipal arrangements was Rupees 30,522, a comparatively small sum, manifestly inadequate for the purposes of Conservancy.

3. On considering the various suggestions made by the Commissioners of Divisions on the principle and scope of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the limit of Rupees 4, which is the highest amount (monthly) leviable from any one person, is open to the objection that it may impose on the wealthy too small a share of the public burden. The Lieutenant-Governor also attaches weight to the opinions of several experienced Commissioners to the effect that the general limitation in Section XI. in the Act, providing "that the aggregate sum to be raised shall not exceed the average of 2 annas per mansam for each House," might be advantageously repealed as reducing too much the productive

powers of the Tax. But considering the new Imperial Taxes now about to be introduced, he does not think this a proper time for increasing the rates leviable under the Chowkedaree Act.

4. Something has been done when a sum of more than two and a half lacs of Rupees can be yearly collected from local sources for the purposes of Local Police and Conservancy; but the amount applied to sanitary purposes is clearly insufficient for its object, and until such time as additional sums can be fairly levied by local taxation, the Lieutenant-Governor calls on all Commissioners to endeavour to decrease the amount paid for the support of Police and Chowkedars, wherever it can be done without insecurity, whereby a somewhat larger sum can be set apart for purposes of Conservancy. Meanwhile, the Tax will be gradually extended to all populous Towns and Bazzars, in which it can be properly introduced, as contemplated in the Act.

#### *Abstract of the Commissioners' Reports.*

On the 17th-September last a Circular was issued calling upon the several Commissioners to furnish the following information regarding the Chowkedaree Funds, under Act XX. of 1850, in each of the Districts in their Division:—

I. The total number of Houses on which the Tax is levied, showing, in separate classes, the total number of Houses paying 1 anna, 2 annas, and so on up to the full amount of Rupees 4.

II. The number of Houses which have been exempted from paying the Tax.

III. The estimated amount of collections per annum.

IV. The sum actually collected.

V. The number of Inspectors and other Police Officers paid from these Funds, and employed in watching the Town, with the rate of wages, and the sum total expended for the year.

VI. The detail of Establishment employed in collecting the Tax, the rate of pay of the persons thus employed, and the total amount thus expended per annum.

VII. The total amount expended during the year in Conservancy arrangements.

VIII. How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.

2. The information required was directed to be furnished in a Tabular form from the accounts of the year 1859.

3. The Commissioners were also requested to give their opinion as to whether the limiting of the Tax to 4 Rupees lets off the wealthy by lessening their fair share of the Tax.

4. The accompanying consolidated Statements contain all the information received on the first eight points, and the following is an abstract of the opinions given on the last point:—

BURDWAR.—*Mr. J. H. Young.*—5. Is of opinion that the limiting of the Tax to 4 Rupees does let off

the wealthy by lessening their fair share of the Tax. Considers the limitation of the total amount to be raised according to Section II., viz., not to exceed an average of 2 Annas a House, to be unnecessary, and that it might be advantageously repeated.

CUTTACK.—*Mr. C. Steer.*—6. Does not think that any man, however wealthy, can be considered to have paid less than he ought who pays a sum sufficient to support one Chowkedar. He would therefore continue the limit of 4 Rupees.

PATNA.—*Mr. H. Ferguson.*—7. States that the limitation of the Tax to 4 Rupees per mensem does not, in general, or to any great extent, let off the wealthy by lessening their fair share of the Tax. Most wealthy men have more than one House, and they cannot be reasonably called upon to pay more than the entire salary of one Chowkedar for each of their Houses. But Mr. Ferguson objects to the general limitation in Section XI. of the Act to the effect "that the aggregate sum to be raised shall not exceed the average rate of 2 annas per mensem for each House." This limitation operates so as to prevent the possibility of raising even in wealthy Towns a sum by any means sufficient for the Conservancy purposes contemplated in Section XXXVI. Mr. Ferguson adds that the Law having directed that no one House shall be assessed at more than the pay of one Chowkedar, has thereby prescribed a sufficient limit of the Tax, and that the further general limitation is, therefore, unnecessary and should be repealed, as it defeats one of the most important objects of the Act, viz., the "cleansing and lighting and otherwise improving the Town."

DACCA.—*Mr. C. T. Davidson.*—8. States that the limiting of the Tax to 4 Rupees does, in some instances, let off the wealthy, but those instances are far from numerous.

BELGURPORE.—*Mr. G. V. Fule.*—9. States that the wealthy might pay a higher Chowkedaree Tax than 4 Rupees, but in all his Division there are only three Houses rated at 4 Rupees per mensem.

NRUDIA.—*Mr. H. M. Reid.*—10. States that the limiting the Tax to a sum equivalent to the monthly pay of a Chowkedar certainly does cause it to fall somewhat lightly upon the wealthy. The principle upon which the limitation was fixed is presumed by Mr. Reid to be, that, if a wealthy person had wished to make arrangements for the protection of his own House, he would not have appointed more than a single Watchman for the purpose, and that he could not be reasonably expected to pay for guarding his neighbour's premises. Mr. Reid adds that the Chowkedaree Tax is an unpopular one, and the more so from the circumstances of the sums authorized to be levied under it not being altogether devoted to the objects for which they are primarily authorized by the Law to be appropriated. The only remedy which Mr. Reid suggests is to assess and collect only a sufficient Chowkedaree Tax to meet the expenses *bona fide* to be incurred for Chowkedaree purposes, and to pass a separate Conservancy Act.

RASNABYE.—*Mr. R. Gouldsbury.*—11. Is of opinion that, in practice, the limitation of the Tax to 4 Rupees has not the effect of letting off the wealthy by lessening their fair share of the Tax. The assessment, as now limited, seems to him to bear, with tolerable fairness, on all classes, and he does not think that it would be advisable to fix a higher limit.

12. The Act is not in operation anywhere within the Cuttack Division.

## Statement of the Collections and Disbursements of the

DIVISION.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District.	Town.					
BURDWAN DIVISION.	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	The provisions of Act XX. of 1856 were not introduced into this District till 1859,				
	Beerbhoom.	Soory	680	817	1,658 4 0	1,128 12 8	4 Chowkeedars, at 5 Rs each 240 0 0 14, at 4 Rs. each. 672 0 0  Total .. 912 0 0
	Burdwan	Burdwan	5,462	197	7,817 1 2	7,092 10 2	6 Jemadars, at 6 Rs. each 482 0 0 46 Burkundauzes, at 4 each .. 2,208 0 0 2 Burkundauzes, at 8 each ... 72 0 0 Total .. 2,712 0 0
	Hooghly	Hooghly	2,148	160	2,810 0 0	2,125 1 0	50 Chowkeedars, at 3-4 each .. 1,950 0 0 1 Sirdar, at 5 .. 60 0 0 Total ... 2,010 0 0
	Ditto	Chinsurah.	1,878	235	2,827 10 0	2,601 2 0	54 Chowkeedars, at 3-4 each .. 2,106 0 0
	Ditto	Chandernagore	807	128	1,007 4 0	899 4 0	18 Chowkeedars, at 3-4 each .. 702 0 0

\* NOTE.—For particulars of this Column please see Statement B.

*Chowkedaree Tax in the Lower Provinces for 1858.*

The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conservancy arrangements	How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town	REMARKS.																																
when the collections amounted to only 70 or 80 Rupees																																			
<table><tr><td></td><td>Rs</td><td>As</td><td>P</td></tr><tr><td>1 Sudder Bukshee, at 15 Rs. ..</td><td>150</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Stationery ..</td><td>12</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>192</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>		Rs	As	P	1 Sudder Bukshee, at 15 Rs. ..	150	0	0	Stationery ..	12	0	0	Total ..	192	0	0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Rs</td><td>As</td><td>P</td></tr><tr><td>2 Mehters, at Rs 2 each, from Jan to Aug. 1859 .</td><td>48</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>For repairs of Roads, Bridges, &amp;c ..</td><td>951</td><td>7</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>999</td><td>7</td><td>11</td></tr></table>		Rs	As	P	2 Mehters, at Rs 2 each, from Jan to Aug. 1859 .	48	0	0	For repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c ..	951	7	11	Total ..	999	7	11	At the end of the year the sum available for Conservancy purposes ought to be Rupees 577-8-6. This sum will fully meet all the immediate requirements of the Town, added to the balance of the Chowkedaree Fund of the last year, Rupees 851-7-11	
	Rs	As	P																																
1 Sudder Bukshee, at 15 Rs. ..	150	0	0																																
Stationery ..	12	0	0																																
Total ..	192	0	0																																
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<table><tr><td></td><td>Rs</td><td>As</td><td>P</td></tr><tr><td>1 Tax Darogah, at 25 Rs. ....</td><td>300</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>6 Duffadars, at 3 each ..</td><td>216</td><td>■</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>516</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>		Rs	As	P	1 Tax Darogah, at 25 Rs. ....	300	0	0	6 Duffadars, at 3 each ..	216	■	0	Total ..	516	0	0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Rupees</td><td>As</td><td>P</td></tr><tr><td>..</td><td>2,186</td><td>5</td><td>■</td></tr></table>		Rupees	As	P	..	2,186	5	■	The sum collected during the year 1859, with the addition of the Convict Labor Fund, which amounted to Rupees 1,027-1-3, was not nearly sufficient for keeping up the Police and maintaining the Roads in proper order. This year the Tax has been extended to the Suburbs of Burdwan and the assessment has been considerably increased, the estimated annual collection being Rupees 11,000-2-0 against 7,817-1-2 of 1858, but even this sum is not sufficient to repair the Roads of a large and increasing Town like Burdwan									
	Rs	As	P																																
1 Tax Darogah, at 25 Rs. ....	300	0	0																																
6 Duffadars, at 3 each ..	216	■	0																																
Total ..	516	0	0																																
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..	2,186	5	■																																
<table><tr><td></td><td>Rs</td><td>As</td><td>P</td></tr><tr><td>1 Sudder Bukshee, at 50 Rs. ..</td><td>600</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1 Mohurr, at 8 ..</td><td>96</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>696</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>		Rs	As	P	1 Sudder Bukshee, at 50 Rs. ..	600	0	0	1 Mohurr, at 8 ..	96	0	0	Total ..	696	0	0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Rs</td><td>As</td><td>P</td></tr><tr><td>10 Dhangurs, at 3-8 each ..</td><td>420</td><td>0</td><td>■</td></tr><tr><td>1 Sirdar, at ■ ..</td><td>60</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>480</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>		Rs	As	P	10 Dhangurs, at 3-8 each ..	420	0	■	1 Sirdar, at ■ ..	60	0	0	Total ..	480	0	0	Insufficient. The Tax for 1859 has been increased, and there should be, if the assessment is realized, a monthly surplus of 300 Rupees.	The amount of the Tax, the Collecting Establishment, and the system of collection, were entirely changed in 1859.
	Rs	As	P																																
1 Sudder Bukshee, at 50 Rs. ..	600	0	0																																
1 Mohurr, at 8 ..	96	0	0																																
Total ..	696	0	0																																
	Rs	As	P																																
10 Dhangurs, at 3-8 each ..	420	0	■																																
1 Sirdar, at ■ ..	60	0	0																																
Total ..	480	0	0																																
	For Conservancy improvements in both Towns of Hooghly and Chinsurah ..	1,039 12 3																																	
<table><tr><td></td><td>Rs</td><td>As</td><td>P</td></tr><tr><td>1 Sudder Bukshee, at 50 ..</td><td>600</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1 Mohurr, at 8 ..</td><td>96</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>696</td><td>■</td><td>0</td></tr></table>		Rs	As	P	1 Sudder Bukshee, at 50 ..	600	0	0	1 Mohurr, at 8 ..	96	0	1	Total ..	696	■	0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Rs</td><td>As</td><td>P</td></tr><tr><td>12 Dhangurs, at 3-8 each ..</td><td>504</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1 Sirdar, at 5 ..</td><td>60</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>564</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>		Rs	As	P	12 Dhangurs, at 3-8 each ..	504	0	0	1 Sirdar, at 5 ..	60	0	0	Total ..	564	0	0		
	Rs	As	P																																
1 Sudder Bukshee, at 50 ..	600	0	0																																
1 Mohurr, at 8 ..	96	0	1																																
Total ..	696	■	0																																
	Rs	As	P																																
12 Dhangurs, at 3-8 each ..	504	0	0																																
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Total ..	564	0	0																																
None	None.																																		



Division.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District.	Town.					
BURDWAN DIVISION — (Continued)							Rs. As. P.
	Howrah ..	Howrah	11,133	1,107	18,099 0 0	15,012 8 0	165 Chowkeedars, at 4 each, .. 7,020 0 0
	Midnapore ..	Midnapore	6,225	2,002	11,992 8 0	11,119 9 3	100 Chowkeedars entertained at different periods, at 3 and 1 Rs. each .. 3,102 0 6 3 Duffadars, at 4 each .. 139 13 6 3 Jemadars, at 8 each .. 82 8 9
				922 paying six pice each were subsequently exempted			Total .. 3,324 0 9
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	Chittagong	Chittagong	2,303	1,150	3,610 2 0	3,015 1 3	3 Jemadars, at 6 each .. 116 0 0 52 Chowkeedars, at 4 each .. 2,196 0 0 Total .. 2,712 ■ 0
	Noakhally	Soodaram ..	672	135	1,300 8 0	1,263 0 0	16 Chowkeedars, at 4 each .. 768 0 0
	Tipperah	Tipperah ..	1,129	00	1,712 1 0	1,625 7 4	25 Chowkeedars at 4, and 2 Jemadars at 6 each ... 1,344 ■ ■

The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conservancy arrangements.	How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.	REMARKS.
<p>The Sudder Bakhsee was paid by Commission at 12 per cent., including salary of his Subordinate Establishment and Stationery charges, total ..</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. As. P.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1,801 10 0</p>	<p>Salary of Writer, Farash, and Scavengers .. 506 0 0</p> <p>Lighting the Town, &amp;c. .. 950 3 5</p> <p>Watering ditto .. 97 5 10</p> <p>On Works of improvement .. 506 0 7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total .. 2,210 2 10</p>	<p>The amount now expended is not apparently sufficient for the requirements of the Town. More might be expended in lighting and watering the Road, &amp;c.</p>	
<p>1 Tax Darogah from January to 23rd September at 20, and from 24th September to the end of the year at 35; and 1 Mohurrir at 10, and 3 ditto at 10 each .. 160 7 0</p> <p>Stationery .. 24 8 0</p> <p>Miscellaneous charges .. 821 1 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total .. 806 1 3</p>	<p>17 Scavengers appointed at different periods, 1 at 5, and 16 at 3 each .. 126 11 5</p> <p>Feed of Bullocks .. 20 3 1</p> <p>Carts, &amp;c. .. 217 11 6</p> <p>Lighting .. 1,027 10 2</p> <p>Miscellaneous charges .. 6 0 0</p> <p>Repairing Roads and Bridges .. 3,250 11 7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total .. 4,908 15 9</p>	<p>The amount as at present expended in the Conservancy Department, in the Magistrate's opinion, meets with the requirements of the Town.</p>	
<p>1 Tax Darogah, at 25 .. 300 0 0</p> <p>1 Mohurrir, at 7 .. 54 0 0</p> <p>Stationery .. 24 0 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total .. 378 0 0</p>	<p>Rupees .. 22 12 0</p>	<p>The Statement shows an expenditure of Rupees 127-11-3 over and above the actual collection, which was of course met by the surplus collection of past years. This shows how inadequate the state of the collections is to the wants of a Town like Chittagong. But there are other Local Funds,—“Convict Labor,” “Chok Bazar,” and “Sanitary Improvement,”—from which large amounts are annually spent in Conservancy purposes.</p>	
<p>1 Tax Darogah, at 15 .. 180 0 0</p> <p>1 Jannadar, at 6 .. 72 0 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total .. 252 0 0</p>	<p>Rupees .. 30 0 0</p>	<p>The Road work in the Town was formerly done by Prisoners, and therefore the expenditure in the Conservancy Department is very low.</p>	
<p>1 Tax Darogah, at 16 .. 192 0 0</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>When added to the Convict Labor Fund the total Municipal Fund is sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the Town.</p>	

Division.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District	Town					
PATNA Division.	Bihar	Gya	8,587	3,547	17,934 1 0	10,201 4 6	<p>Rs As P</p> <p>■ Jemadars, at 8 each ... 480 0 0</p> <p>Value of Oil, at 8 annas per Jemadar ... 30 0 0</p> <p>10 Bala Chowkedars, at 4 each ... 480 0 0</p> <p>266 Chowkedars at salaries varying from 3 to 4 each ... 12,481 0 6</p> <p>Total ... 13,171 9 6</p>
	Chumparan	.....	The Act is not in force anywhere within this District				
	Patna	Patna	30,063	7,600	27,600 0 0	20,917 7 7	<p>007 Chowkedars, at 3 each ... 21,852 0 0</p>
	Saran	Chuprah	5,535	2,038	7,501 3 0	7,407 13 0	<p>■ Sowars, at 18 each ... 432 0 0</p> <p>10 Duffadars, at 6 each ... 720 0 0</p> <p>101 Burkundazas, at 4 each ... 4,848 0 0</p> <p>1 Chowkedar, at 3-8 ... 42 0 0</p> <p>Total ... 6,042 0 0</p>
	Shahabad	Arrah	1,082	1,028	2,244 3 0	2,124 0 0	<p>41 Chowkedars, at 3 each ... 1,470 0 0</p> <p>2 Jemadars, at 6 each ... 144 0 0</p> <p>■ Naib Jemadars, at 4 each ... 96 0 0</p> <p>Total ... 1,710 0 0</p>
	Tirhoot	..	The Act has not yet been fully introduced into this District.				

The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conservancy arrangements.	How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.	REMARKS.
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	
1 Bakshee, at 40 .. 480 0 0	Rupces .. 1,020 14 3	Insufficient. A far larger sum than the annual surplus is required, in order to cleanse and light the Town.	
Stationery .. 60 0 0	expended in repairing Roads, &c., from the surplus of previous year.		
10 Surbuzakars, at 6 Rs. each for 11 months .. 660 0 0			
1 Mohurir of Tax Establishment, at 20 .. 240 0 0			
1 Mohurir of Baksheerkhanna, at 5 Rs. .. 60 0 0			
Total .. 1,500 0 0			
2 Bakshees, at 30 Rs. each .. 720 0 0	Rupces .. 935 6 3	Insufficient. The only expenses hitherto incurred are on account of Carts employed in keeping clean the City Road.	* The Act came into operation from the 1st January 1859. The amount of collections given is therefore from 1st January to 31st October, or ten months.
2 Mohurirs, at 12 each .. 288 0 0			
5 Duffadars, at 7 each .. 420 0 0			
10 Duffadars, at 5 each .. 600 0 0			
3 Chupprassees, at 4 each .. 144 0 0			
Stationery and Contingencies .. 50 0 0			
Total .. 2,222 0 0			
1 Bakshee, at 20 .. 240 0 0	Repair of Roads, Bridges, and Drains .. 200 3 9	As long as Prisoners are employed on the Town Roads, the Fund will be sufficient. If the Convict labor be removed, it will be inadequate.	
4 Duffadars, at 5 each .. 240 0 0	Miscellaneous charges .. 10 3 0		
Stationery, House rent, and other charges .. 210 2 6			
Total .. 690 2 6	Total .. 210 6 9		
1 Bakshee, at 20 .. 240 0 0	None.	Annual savings utterly inadequate.	
Stationery .. 48 0 0			
Total .. 288 0 0			

DIVISION.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District.	Town					
Dacca Division.	Dacca	Dacca	7,919	5,180	15,027 0 0	*12,445 6 3	<p>Rs. As P.</p> <p>3 Inspectors, at 20 each... 720 0 0</p> <p>1 Jemadar, at 15 .. 180 0 0</p> <p>9 Jemadars, at 12 each .. 1,296 0 0</p> <p>50 Chowkeedars, at 6 each .. 3,000 0 0</p> <p>150 Chowkeedars, at 4 each ... 7,200 0 0</p> <p>Total .. 12,896 0 0</p>
	Bacher-gunge	Burrisaul	818	26	1,371 12 0	1,361 1 0	<p>23 Chowkeedars, at 1 each .. 7,104 0 0</p>
	Mymensing	Nussersabad	779	279	1,860 4 0	1,736 4 0	<p>■ Chowkeedars, at 8, from January to April; and 34 at 4, from May to December... 1,424 0 0</p>
	Sylhet	Sylhet	2,005	530	3,547 15 0	3,500 3 0	<p>15 Chowkeedars, at 6 each ... 900 0 0</p> <p>45 Chowkeedars, at 4 each ... 2,160 0 0</p> <p>1 Jullud, at 8 .. 86 0 0</p> <p>Total ... 3,096 0 0</p>

The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conservancy arrangements.	How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.	REMARKS.
<p style="text-align: right;">Rs. As. P.</p> <p>1 Tax Darogah, at 50 .. 000 0 0</p> <p>4 Mohurirs, at 10 each .. 480 0 0</p> <p>1 Duffry, at 4 .. 48 0 0</p> <p>8 Duffdars, at 7 each .. 672 0 0</p> <p>Stationery .. 60 0 0</p> <p>Rent of ten Division Houses at 20-4 .. 240 0 0</p> <p>Lighting ditto at 4-13 .. 57 12 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total .. 2,100 12 0</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Rs. As. P.</p> <p>Rupees .. 1,852 13 0</p> <p>expended from the surplus of previous years.</p>	<p>Taking the surplus in round numbers at 3,000 Rupees per annum, it is altogether inadequate to the Conservancy requirements of the City. The state of the Conservancy of this Town is so bad, that it is most desirable that some steps may be taken to provide funds for its improvement. The Magistrate hopes in the new settlement to earn a large sum for Conservancy purposes, and to reduce the expenditure as far as possible.</p>	<p>* Collected during nine months of the year, as the Act came into operation from April 1858.</p>
<p>1 Mohurir, at 10 .. 120 0 0</p> <p>1 Jemadar, at 8 .. 96 0 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total .. 216 0 0</p>	<p>Rupees .. 80 0 0</p> <p>for drawing the Map of Barrisaul.</p>	<p>The yearly surplus does not exceed 10 or 50 Rupees. Many Houses that could pay a high rate are assessed at a nominal rate. In this, and the remaining Districts of the Division, the sum determined on by the Magistrates to be raised annually, under Section IX, appears to have been limited to an amount sufficient for maintaining the Chowkedars, without reference to Conservancy.</p>	
<p>Tax Darogah, at 15 .. 180 0 0</p> <p>Tax Jemadar, at 8 .. 48 0 0</p> <p>Stationery .. 6 0 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total .. 234 0 0</p>	<p>Rupees .. 196 1 5</p>	<p>This question cannot be satisfactorily answered now, as very little has been done to the Town Roads, &amp;c., during the last two years.</p>	
<p>1 Tax Darogah, at 20 .. 240 0 0</p> <p>1 Mohurir, at 5 .. 60 0 0</p> <p>3 Peons, at 8 each .. 108 0 0</p> <p>Stationery .. 18 0 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total .. 426 0 0</p>	<p>Rupees .. 3 0 0</p> <p>were expended for railing the Cazeer-bazar Road.</p>	<p>Quite inadequate.</p>	

DIVISION.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District.	Town					
DACCA DIV.—(Contd.)	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	1,012	130	1,286 1 0	1,262 4 0	<p style="text-align: right;">Rs. As. P.</p> 21 Chowkeedars, at 4 each ... 1,008 0 0
	Monghyr	Monghyr...	7,717	1,070	11,723 14 0	11,314 6 0	6 Jomadars, at 6 each ... 432 0 0 137 Chowkeedars, at 4 each ... 5,576 0 0  Total ... <u>7,008 0 0</u>
BHATULPORE DIVISION.	Purneah	Purneah ..	2,937	None.	6,575 8 0	5,906 3 3	93 Chowkeedars, at 3 each* ... 3,348 0 0  Total ... <u>3,348 0 0</u>
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	5,835	1,002	9,002 4 0	7,770 5 0	3 Duffadars, at 5 each... 180 0 0 155 Chowkeedars, at 3 each† ... 5,580 0 0 Total ... <u>5,760 0 0</u>
NUDDEA DIVISION.	Nuddea	Kishnagore	4,460	1,994	7,500 0 0	7,430 12 0	Inspector, at 25 ... 800 0 0 2 Jomadars, at 8 each ... 160 0 0 100 Chowkeedars, at 4 each ... 4,800 0 0  Total ... <u>5,292 0 0</u>



The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conservancy arrangements.	How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.	Remarks.
<p style="text-align: right;">Rs. As. P.</p> <p>1 Tax Darogah, at 10 .. 120 0 0</p> <p>1 Tax Jamadar, at 8 ... 96 0 0</p> <p>Stationery ... 10 8 0</p> <hr/> <p>Total ... 226 8 0</p> <p>1 Bakshee, at 16 192 0 0</p> <p>2 Mohurirs, at 9 each .. 216 0 0</p> <p>7 Peons, at 4 each 336 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>Total .. 744 0 0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nil.</p> <p>1 Inspector, at 40 480 0 0</p> <p>8 Sweepers, at 3 each .. 288 0 0</p> <p>4 Bullocks, at 2 each .. 96 0 0</p> <p>Other charges .. 505 8 0</p> <hr/> <p>Total . 1,469 8 0</p>	<p>Utterly inadequate. A number of Roads are going to run for want of repairs, and much sickness is caused by the impossibility to keep down the jungle or cleanse the Streets.</p> <p>During the year a small sum was only expended for Conservancy purposes out of this Fund, as upwards of 3,000 Rupees were sanctioned and expended on the improvement of the Town from the Convict Labor Fund and this sufficed, almost all the Roads in the Town being already paved. The present assessment is nearly double the assessment under the old Law, and the Magistrate thinks that it may yet be further increased.</p>	
<p>1 Bakshee, at 30 360 0 0</p> <p>1 Mohurir, at 10 120 0 0</p> <p>4 Duffadars, at 5 each ... 240 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>Total ... 720 0 0</p>	<p>Rupees ... 200 0 0</p>	<p>No Conservancy Establishment has hitherto been kept up in Parnesh, but it is proposed to immediately form one. The surplus available, which is equal to Rupees 150 per mensem, would be sufficient to keep the Town clean, but inadequate to the other Conservancy requirements of the Town.</p>	<p>* The Magistrate has been directed to raise the pay of the Chowkedars to 4 Rupees.</p>
<p>1 Bakshee, at 30 360 0 0</p> <p>2 Mohurirs, at 8 each .. 192 0 0</p> <p>6 Peons, at 3 each 216 0 0</p> <p>Stationery ... 36 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>Total .. 804 0 0</p>	<p>Rupees ... 1,702 2 8½</p> <p>being the surplus of the preceding years.</p>	<p>Insufficient.</p>	<p>† The Magistrate has been directed to raise the pay of the Chowkedars to 4 Rupees.</p>
<p>1 Tax Darogah, at 30 .. 360 0 0</p> <p>1 Mohurir, at 8 96 0 0</p> <p>6 Baidars, at 6 each ... 360 0 0</p> <p>Stationery ... 4 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>Total .. 820 0 0</p>	<p>Rupees 500 8 0 on account of pay of the Conservancy Establishment; and</p> <p>Rupees 1,001 0 0 from the surplus of the previous years on account of Conservancy improvements.</p>		

DIVISION.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District.	Town.					
NANDA DIVISION.—(Continued)							Rs. As. P.
	Baraset ..	Baraset ..	2,308	310	8,372 15 0	• 843 0 0	37 Chowkeedars, at 5 each .. 2,220 ■ 0
	Jessore ..	Kushbah ..	1,620	282	3,113 7 0	2,738 6 0	2 Jemadars, at ■ each 192 0 0 40 Chowkeedars, at 4 each .. 1,020 0 ■ Total .. 2,112 0 0
RAJSHAHY DIVISION	24. Pergunahs ..	Suburbs of Calcutta	47,839	4,414	80,874 18 6	68,174 14 0	1,045 Watchmen, at 5 each .. 62 700 0 0 Uniform, &c 4,492 0 0  Total .. 67,192 0 ■
	Bograh ..	Bograh ..	816	24	1,298 2 0		6 Chowkeedars, at 5 each ... 800 0 ■ 15 Chowkeedars, at 4 each ... 720 0 0 Total .. 1,020 0 0
	Dinagopore ..	Rajgunge ..	2,731	526	5,388 4 ■	4,278 10 4½	4 Jemadars, at 12, 10, 8, and 6 each respectively 482 0 ■ 8 Burkundazies, two at 5, and six at 4 each .. 468 0 0 Total .. 840 0 0

The Collecting Establishment its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conser- vancy arrangements.	How far the amount expen- ded in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.	REMARKS.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1 Bukehee, at 10. 120 0 0 1 Sircar, at 5 .. 60 0 0 2 Jemadars, at 7 each ... 168 0 0 Stationary, &c., ... 30 0 0 Total ... 378 0 0	Nil.		* The Act came into operation from October 1858.
Tax Collector, at 18 .. 216 0 0 Mohurir, at 8 .. 96 0 0 Contingencies .. 36 0 0 Total .. 348 0 0	Nil.	The yearly cost of the Con- servancy Establishment is Rupees 46,800 8-2, which is defrayed from the Con- vict Labor Fund. It will consequently be seen that the Chowkedaree Tax would go but a short way to meet the Conservancy requirements of the Town.	
2 Darogahs, ■ ■ each .. 1,248 0 0 1 Sudder Tax Darogah, at 32 384 0 0 9 Mohurirs, at 10 each .. 1,080 ■ 0 52 Sircars, at 8 each .. 4,092 0 0 Mr Heyaham's salary for seven months ... 700 0 0 Total .. 8,404 0 0	Rupees .. 626 8 0	The increased Tax was un- popular, and the collec- tions have been attended with considerable diffi- culty. Under the present circumstances the surplus does not meet the require- ments for the Conservan- cy, but the Magistrate thinks, after the Tax has been enforced another year, everything abso- lutely necessary might be accomplished, not includ- ing of course the pucca Roads. It being the first year of the Tax coming into force, the amount necessary for all matters connected with Conser- vancy was not included in the Estimate that was furnished to the Punc- chayets.	
1 Tax Darogah at 8 ... 96 0 0 Stationary .. 12 0 0 Total .. 108 0 0	Nil.	The surplus, Rupees 100, is quite insufficient for the Conservancy requirements of the Town. At present it suffices, because the Town Roads are repaired by Convict labor.	† As the Act has not been a year in force, the amount of actual collections is not given.
1 Bukehee, at 50 600 0 ■ 1 Dhooler, at 2 24 0 0 Total .. 624 0 0	Rupees .. 471 12 0		

DIVISION.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District.	Town.					
							Rs. As. P.
	Maldah ..	..	The provisions of the Act have not yet been fully introduced into this District.				
	Moorshedabad ..	Berhampore	22,391	5,201	89,656 13 6	87,808 4 8	7 Jemadars, at 8 each 672 0 0 24 Chowkedars, at 3 each ... 864 0 0 532 Chowkedars, at 4 each ... 25,536 0 0  Total ... 27,072 0 0
	Ditto ..	Dowlatabad	822	27	518 2 0	499 9 0	16 Chowkedars, at 4 each, for 6 months ... 820 0 0
	Ditto ..	Jungypore	3,630	55	3,334 2 0	3,172 0 8	1 Jemadar, at 7 ... 84 0 0 1 Jemadar, at 6 ... 72 0 0 2 Chowkedars, at 5 each ... 120 0 0 1 Chowkedar, at 4-8 ... 54 0 0 65 Chowkedars, at 4 each ... 8,120 0 0  Total ... 8,450 0 0
	Pubnah ..	Pubnah ..	2,107		2,258 1 0	2,151 18 6	51 Chowkedars, at 3 each ... 1,836 0 0
	Rajshahye ..	Rampore Baulcah ..	5,164	247	7,441 2 0	7,317 6 6	1 Inspector, at 15 ... 180 0 0 4 Jemadars, at 10 each ... 480 0 0 99 Chowkedars, at 4 each ... 4,752 0 0  Total ... 5,412 0 0

The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conservancy arrangements.	How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town	REMARKS.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1 Bukshee, at 80 000 0 0 1 Mohurir, at 16 192 0 0 4 Ditto, at 12 each 576 0 0 1 Ditto, at 10 .. 120 0 0 8 Tushildars, at 8, each .. 768 0 0 2 Ditto, at 7 each 168 0 0 8 Ditto, at 6 each 576 0 0 8 Ditto, at 4 each 288 0 0 Stationery ... 30 0 0 Total ... 3,678 0 0	Rupees . 6,528 5 0		
1 Tushildar, at 10, for 5 months... 50 0 0	Nil.	.....	* The amount of collections and of charges for five months only, for which period the Act was introduced in 1855.
1 Bukshee, at 10 . 120 0 0 1 Mohurirs, at 5 each ... 180 0 0 Stationery .. 24 0 0 Total ... 324 0 0	2 Domes, at 1 Rupee each 24 0 0	Just at present it is up-hill work, as the Tax is new and the Conservancy of the Town was previously neglected, but in the course of two years the surplus Tax will, the Magistrate thinks, be found sufficient.	† These amounts represent the demands and collections for eight months, during which the Act was in operation in 1855.
1 Bukshee, at 8 .. 96 0 0 Stationery .. 12 0 0 Total ... 108 0 0	The Conservancy Establishment is one Dome. The rest of the money was spent on repairs of the Roads.		
1 Bukshee, at 22 .. 264 0 0 4 Tushildars, at 4 each ... 192 0 0 1 Tushildar, at 2 ... 24 0 0 Total ... 480 0 0	Transferred to the Municipal Committee, Rupees . 1,425 6 6	Amount expended by the Municipal Committee in 1858 being 9,281-4-9½, the Tax surplus furnished more than one-sixth.	

Division.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District.	Town.					
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.—(Concluded.)	Rangpore..	Rangpore and Nowabgunge	1,134	238	2,820 ■ ■	2,220 0 0	Rs. As. P. 50 Chowkedars, at 3 each 1,800 0 0
	Grand Total ..		2,02,916	44,284	3,20,176 6 2	2,60,280 7 2	Grand Total ... 2,21,801 18 3

Statement B., containing the

		NUMBER OF HOUSES																
District	Towns	3 Pcs	4 Pcs	5 Pcs	1 Anna	1 1/2 Annas	2 Annas	2 1/2 Annas	3 Annas	3 1/2 Annas	4 Annas	5 Annas	5 1/2 Annas	6 Annas	7 Annas	8 Annas	9 Annas	
Beerbhoom	Soory	0	12	8	327	8	4	0	210	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	42	
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,148	1,170	604	610	880	892	128	809	127	112	82	127	10	28	4	202	
Hooghly	Hooghly	0	0	0	1,072	140	302	25	286	5	61	1	89	1	5	0	60	
Ditto	Chinsurah	0	0	0	1,170	0	102	0	245	0	30	0	63	0	0	0	70	
Ditto	Chandranagore	0	0	0	600	66	101	1	0	0	0	0	4	18	0	0	23	
Howrah	Howrah	0	0	0	4,145	2,147	1,727	300	1,604	101	273	27	185	5	41	0	222	
Midnapore	Midnapore	0	812	11	2,121	1	57	0	1,218	4	42	0	244	0	2	0	307	
Chittagong	Chittagong	0	0	0	986	105	309	30	444	18	52	1	66	0	0	0	67	
Konkhully	Sandamir	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	19	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	41	
Tippurah	Tippurah	4	141	27	390	50	171	9	125	11	82	9	46	1	0	0	37	
Bellur	Trya	From	19	10	4,104	651	2,207											
Patna	Patna	70	0,764	2,845	5,844	956	2,092	207	2,421	81	161	23	205	20	07	5	714	
Samu	Chapra	4	1	0	1,512	323	130	10	60	98	74	11	170	7	17	3	112	
Shahabul	Arrah	From	04	10			275											
Dacca	Dacca	0	0	0	4,221	189	937	12	1,234	2	79	0	455	2	9	13	890	
Baekergunge	Burrowal	0	0	0	430	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	70	
Munshing	Nussersabad	0	0	0	442	0	87	0	30	0	0	0	15	0	1	0	31	
Sylhet	Sylhet	800	340	86	321	51	217	0	247	10	91	0	71	0	0	0	72	
Farrakpore	Farrakpore	25	115	05	307	90	129	71	12	27	25	2	38	0	0	0	14	
Mongher	Mongher	128	630	1	1,431	00	1,141	30	1,072	10	200	0	335	1	41	3	260	
Purneah	Purneah	0	0	0	171	0	172	0	102	0	8	0	109	0	0	0	140	
Bhawalpore	Bhawalpore	7	159	22	59	341	794	94	714	49	114	16	227	19	40	2	100	
Nuddea	Kishnoghur	0	0	0	1,180	409	072	51	478	15	07	1	145	1	0	0	121	
Barnet	Barnet	0	77	31	608	325	602	8	470	10	48	1	73	0	5	0	0	
Jessore	Kushba	0	0	0	800	120	216	0	171	0	11	0	78	0	1	0	22	
34 Pergunnahs	Subdive of Calcutta	24	622	767	11,544	3,911	10,224	6,1	10,154	321	1,430	94	2,142	28	140	5	808	
Bogra	Bogra	0	0	0	1,52	97	100	04	41	20	28	18	34	0	0	0	17	
Dinapore	Rajgungo	31	092	145	740	44	7	261	570	3	14	6	05	5	14	0	140	
Moorthadabad	Moorthadabad	0	174	20	15,572	545	1,004	0	2,812	0	235	0	446	0	0	0	338	
Ditto	Dumkhatbad	0	1	0	312	60	123	0	175	0	41	4	82	0	0	2	34	
Ditto	Jamulpore	05	604	724	904	376	892	44	461	0	110	0	188	0	0	0	100	
Pahna	Pahna	0	0	0	1,400	219	220	10	100	16	23	4	44	6	5	3	39	
Rajnabhyo	Rajnabhyo	0	8	12	1,541	172	60	261	245	58	125	0	181	18	41	10	118	
Bongpore	Bongpore and Nawabgungo	0	0	0	515	0	105	0	170	0	28	0	55	0	0	0	45	

\* In this the 11

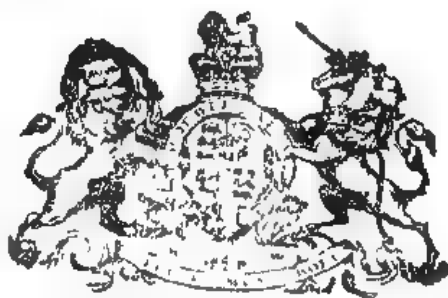
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The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annually cost.	Amount expended in Conservancy arrangements.	How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.	REMARKS.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
<p>2 Bakshees, at 27-8 each per month ... 330 0 0</p>	<p>Nil.</p>	<p>Mr Drummond is of opinion that no amount of Municipal Funds would suffice to keep Mahigunge and Nowabgunge in proper order.</p>	<p>The result here exhibited arises from the operation of the provisions of Regulation XXII, of 1816, the new Law not having been at first introduced, owing to an apparently erroneous impression on the part of the Magistrate that neither a rate nor an assessment would provide sufficient Funds. The Commissioner has however now directed the Magistrate to introduce the Act in Mahigunge and Nowabgunge, including Radha-bullab.</p>
Grand Total ... 31,140 1 ■	Grand Total ... 30,522 7 0		

N. B.—The Act is not in operation anywhere within the Cuttack Division.



APPENDIX TO  
**The Calcutta Gazette.**

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

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LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Sylhet, will be put up to Public and unreserved Sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 24th day of December 1860, for Arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue due on the 25th day of September 1860:—

*Class 1.—Permanently-settled Estates.*

No. 7979.—Talook Roy Gourhurry Sing, Pergunnah Chyton Nagger; recorded proprietor, Roy Radha Gobind Sing; sudder jumma, rupees 544-5-1.

No. 27501.—Talook Ashim Rezah, Zemindar, Pergunnah Joar Banuah Chong, recorded proprietors, Sheik Latoo and others; sudder jumma, rupees 683-15-2.

No. 27501.—Talook Assadoo Rezah, Zemindar, Pergunnah Joar Banuah Chong; recorded proprietor, Krishno Churn Das, sudder jumma, rupees 712-3-0.

No. 40981.—Talook Chyton Chund, Pergunnah Chyton Nagger, recorded proprietor, Roy Radha Gobind Sing; sudder jumma, rupees 992-10-3.

No. 54721.—Talook Syud Mahomed Nazee, Hissah Syud Mahomed Bateer, Pergunnah Turrup; recorded proprietors, Nobo Kisto Mejuondar and others; sudder jumma, rupees 3,161-5-1.

No. 54727.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Moden Rezah, Pergunnah Turrup, recorded proprietors, Rambullub Deb and others; sudder jumma, rupees 2,781-3-2.

No. 54729.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Kaem Rezah, Pergunnah Turrup; recorded proprietors, Joy Gobind Roy and others; sudder jumma, rupees 1,966-11-11.

No. 54732.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Kolin Rezah, Pergunnah Turrup; recorded proprietors, Joy Gobind Roy and others; sudder jumma, rupees 718-12-10.

SYLHET COLLECTORSHIP, }

The 24th November 1860. }

G. G. BALFOUR,

Collector.



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 8TH DECEMBER 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 8th December 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 12th of February next :—

*A Bill for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Amherst.*

WHEREAS it is necessary to fix the amount of the Port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken in the Port of Amherst in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. A Port-due at a rate not exceeding the rate of two annas per every ton of burden, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards which shall enter the said Port.

II. When any vessel enters the said Port, being driven in by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or for any other reason, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such unshipment and re-shipment as may be necessary for the purpose of repair), the Port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.

III. Provided that, when any vessel having left the said Port is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage, no Port-due shall be chargeable in respect of such vessel.

IV. No vessel shall be required to pay the Port-due chargeable under this Act oftener than once in sixty days.

V. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the Commencement of Act.

and the local Government shall on or before that date, pursuant to Section XLII, Act XXII of 1855, declare, by Notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, the rates at which Port-dues shall be levied in the said Port subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act ; and from and after the said date no Port-due shall be levied at the said Port except under the authority of Act XXII of 1855, and of this Act.

Rates of Port-dues to be published.

No Port due to be levied except under Act.

Act to be read as part of Act XXII of 1855.

VI. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act XXII of 1855.

M. WALSH,  
Clerk of the Council.

THE 15TH DECEMBER 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 15th December 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 10th of March next :—

*A Bill to amend the law relating to Minors.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to simplify and amend the Law for hearing suits relative to the custody and nurture of minors ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Any person interested in or asserting an interest in the proper custody or nurture of a minor, may make an application by petition to the Judge of any District in as far as a Civil suit might

lawfully be instituted in the same behalf, and the Judge shall hear and dispose of the petition in like manner as the same matter preferred by the same party might have been heard and disposed of on being preferred by plaintiff in a Civil suit.

II. Upon any such application being made, or at any subsequent stage of the proceedings, the Judge may cause any minor referred to therein to be produced in Court and may make such other order for the temporary custody and protection of the minor as may appear proper.

III. In trying petitions preferred under this Act, the Judge shall be guided by the procedure prescribed in Act VIII of 1859 in so far as the same shall be applicable; and any orders made by the Judge may be enforced as if made in a regular suit.

IV. An appeal shall lie to the Sudder Court from any order made by a Lower Court under this Act, in the same manner as an appeal lies to the Sudder Court in regular suits.

V. Petitions preferred under this Act to the Zillah Court or to the Sudder Court may be written on the Stamp paper prescribed for petitions in those Courts respectively; and nothing in this Act shall be taken to interfere with the jurisdiction exercised under the Laws in force by the Courts of Wards; or under Act XXI of 1855 and Act XI, of 1858.

VI. The term "Judge" in this Act shall include the principal Civil Court of any district not being within the jurisdiction of a Court established by Royal Charter.

M. WYLIE,  
Clerk of the Council.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 16.

*Camp Benares, the 8th December 1860.*

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain H. Paster, of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of the Police of the Camp of His Excellency, under the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1836.

A. R. YOUNG,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Govr. Genl.

No. 2418.

*Fort William, the 17th December 1860.*

*Notification.*—Mr. Charles Edward Lance, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate, for a period of two years, from the date of embarkation.

No. 2419.

*The 15th December 1860.*

Messrs. E. Montagu, J. R. Reid, and J. Tweedie, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the

Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival on the 15th instant by the Steam-ship *Nemesis*, which reached the Sandheads on the 13th idem.

No. 2420.

Mr. F. C. Sandes, Solicitor to Government, reported his return from Sick leave and resumed charge of his Office from Mr. R. F. Stack on the 15th instant.

W. GREY,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 102.

*Camp Ranee-ka Talao, the 13th Decr. 1860.*

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain E. W. Dun, of the 42nd Madras Native Infantry, to act as Commandant of the Bhopal Levy.

No. 104.

Mr. C. R. Coles, 1st Assistant to the Political Agent at Rewah, received charge of the Agency Office from Captain W. Osborne, C. B., on the 1st instant.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the date on which Captain Osborne, C. B., proceeds on Furlough:—

Mr. C. R. Coles, 1st Assistant, to officiate as Political Agent at Rewah.

Lieutenant T. Acton, 2nd Assistant, to officiate as 1st Assistant at Nagode.

Lieutenant P. Ward, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, Officiating Adjutant, Nagode Police, to officiate as 2nd Assistant at Rewah.

No. 106.

Major R. L. Taylor, C. B., resumed charge of the Meywar Political Agency on the 24th ultimo.

A. R. YOUNG,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Govr. Genl.

No. 6064.

*Fort William, the 19th December 1860.*

Captain E. B. Sladen and Lieutenant R. C. Burn, Assistant Commissioners, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, reported their arrival at Madras from Europe on the 25th ultimo.

No. 6065.

Lieutenant C. R. Shaw, of the Oudh Commission, availed himself, on the 20th ultimo, of the leave granted to him by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and confirmed in General Order dated 4th instant, No. 5887.

W. GREY,  
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.**

No. 145.

*Fort William, the 14th December 1860.*

**SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTIONS OF INCOME TAX ACTS XXXII. AND XXXIX. OF 1860.**

**The liability to Income Tax of Mechanical**

Financial Department,  
Government of India, 14th  
December 1860, No. 145,  
to the Madras Govern-  
ment.

Engineers, appointed by  
Warrant and sent out from  
England for service in the  
Department of Public Works,

depends on the terms of their Covenant. If the  
Covenant specifies the liability of such persons to serve  
at Sea then they are exempt.  
But if their liability so to  
serve is only incidental to their general engage-  
ment to serve Government, then they are not  
entitled to exemption as a *class*, an exception being  
made, however, in favor of those who are actually  
engaged on board-ship for the period during which  
they so serve.

*N. B.*—On the 12th October 1860, (*vide Govern-  
ment Gazette*, October 13th, 1860,) it was held that if  
the Mechanical Engineers referred to in the foregoing  
Construction were Naval or Marine Officers, they  
would no doubt be exempted under Section IX. of  
Act XXIX. of 1860, but as it appeared that they had  
been sent out from England for service in the Depart-  
ment of Public Works, they were subject to the opera-  
tion of the Income Tax. This led to a further refer-  
ence from the Madras Government, which thought  
that the Officers in question were exempt, under Clause  
4, Section IX. of Act XXIX. of 1860, as they were  
liable to serve on board-ship, and two of them were  
then so serving. The foregoing Construction must be  
considered as taking the place of the Construction  
previously issued on the same point.

When the Office of Collector of Income Tax  
is held by a Deputy Com-  
missioner, that Officer should  
be assessed with the duty  
to which he is liable by the Commissioner to  
whom he is subordinate, and not by a Tahsildar  
acting as Assessor.

Under the Resolution of the Supreme Govern-  
ment dated 3rd November  
1860, the return of Houses,  
as well as land, should be  
made in the District in which the Houses are situ-  
ated.

PUBLISHED for general information, with an inti-  
mation to all Departments, Governments, and  
Officers concerned, that the above Summary  
should in future be quoted in all references or  
instructions, and ordered that a separate printed  
copy of the Summary be forwarded with each  
copy of the *Gazette*, for use in the Office of the  
Authority receiving the *Gazette*.

No. 146.

*The 15th December 1860.*

**Notifications.**—Notice is hereby given, that the  
Salaries, Pay, Batta and Allowances of the Civil,  
Military, and Marine Departments for December  
1860, will be payable as under:—

Military and Marine Departments on Thursday,  
the 10th proximo.

Civil Department on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

No. 147.

*The 14th December 1860.*

Mr. J. Christie, 2nd Assistant Accountant  
General, Bombay, having returned to his duty from  
the leave granted to him in Financial Notification  
No. 100, dated 13th July last, has been  
appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant Accountant  
General, *vice* Mr. L. C. Probyn.

By Order of the Hon'ble the President in  
Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**

**GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.**

*Camp Benares, the 10th December 1860.*

No. 74. of 1860.—His Excellency the Gover-  
nor General of India is pleased to make the follow-  
ing appointment in the Nagpore Irregular Force,  
with effect from the 29th of October 1860:—

*2nd Regiment Infantry.*

Lieutenant T. E. L. Higginson, 40th Regiment  
Madras Native Infantry, Adjutant, to be Second  
in Command.

Lieutenant W. Playfair, 4th Regiment Bengal  
Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant  
Higginson.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Major-General,*  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*  
*with the Governor General.*

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**

*Fort William, the 14th December 1860.*

No. 1203 of 1860.—The following Extract from  
the *London Gazette* of the 6th November 1860  
is published for general information:—

*War Office, Pall Mall, 6th November 1860.*

**BREVET.**

Captain William Gray, 1st Bombay European  
Fusiliers, to be Major in the Army, dated 2nd  
July 1860.

Surgeon Major Alexander Gibson, of the Bom-  
bay Medical Establishment, retired upon full pay,  
to have the Honorary Rank of Deputy Inspector-  
General of Hospitals, dated 6th November 1860.

The following promotions to take place in Her  
Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent  
on the death of General John Carlisle, Madras  
Infantry, on the 29th August 1860, and of Major  
General Sir Henry Gee Roberts, K. C. B., Bombay  
Infantry, on the 6th October 1860:—

Lieutenant-General George Benjamin Brooks,  
Bombay Infantry, to be General, dated 30th  
August 1860.

Major-General John Wheeler Cleveland, Madras  
Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General, dated 30th  
August 1860.

Colonel James Fitzgerald, Madras Infantry, to  
be Major-General, dated 30th August 1860.

Colonel Clement Clemons, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General, dated 7th October 1860.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces retired upon full pay to have a step of Honorary Rank as follows:—

Colonel John Skardon Ramsay, Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General, dated 6th November 1860.

Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Chester Macleod, Bengal Engineers, to be Colonel, dated 6th November 1860.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Lewis Hart, Bombay Engineers, to be Colonel, dated 6th November 1860.

Major Henry William Preedy, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, dated 6th November 1860.

Major Charles Henry Winfield, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, dated 6th November 1860.

Captain James Edward Taylor, Bombay Infantry, to be Major, dated 6th November 1860.

No. 1204 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers are promoted to the Rank of Captain by Brevet from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant Francis Atherton Dickins, 31st Light Infantry	12th December 1860.
Lieutenant James Dowell Swayuc, 11th Native Infy.	
Lieutenant James Creighton Wood, 30th Native Infantry.	
Lieutenant Charles Matthew Longmore, 33rd Native Infy.	
Lieutenant Charles Myers Longueville Clarke, 37th Native Infantry	13th December 1860.
Lieutenant Thomas Francis Forster, 39th Native Infy.	
Lieutenant Frederick Cort- landt Anderson, 71st N. I.	
Lieutenant The Honour Fei- dinand Von Andlau, 25th Native Infantry	
Lieutenant Charles Johnson Nicholson, 54th Native Infy.	
Lieutenant Montgomery Hun- ter, 18th Native Infantry	
Lieutenant John Fombelle Templer, 3rd European Regi- ment	

No. 1205 of 1860.—The following Orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 275, dated 20th November 1860.—Confirming the Order by Major Chigstoun, v. c., Commanding at Bolaram, dated 30th October 1860, directing Assistant Surgeon Sanderson, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to afford Medical aid to the Wing, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent at Bolaram, consequent on the departure of Assistant Surgeon McAllum, m. d., 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, with the Head Quarters Wing of the Regiment to Jaulnah.

No. 278, dated 27th November 1860.—Confirming the Order by Major Abbott, c. s., Commanding at Aurangabad, dated 19th November 1860, directing Surgeon Major Orr, m. d. and c. s., 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to assume Medical charge of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, in addition to his own duties, from that date, consequent on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Eves, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on special duty to Mulkapoor.

No. 1206 of 1860.—Captain G. C. Lloyd, 56th Native Infantry, Officiating Sub-Assistant, Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 21st August 1860, to visit the Presidency, Mussoorie, and the Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs, under the old Regulations.

No. 1207 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Out Pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his Stipend at this Presidency, payment of Pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

	Rate of Pension per diem.
Private William Deardon, late of the 78th Foot.	11d., from the 1st Oct. 1860.

No. 1208 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Students of the Agia Medical College having passed the prescribed examination are admitted into the Service as Native Doctors of the 1st Class, with effect from the 1st April 1858:—

Mahomed Yar Khan.  
Jankey Pershad.  
Roop Sing.  
Pyray Lall.  
Shoohur Mohumad.  
Hussain Allee.  
Soonder Lall.  
Rubeem Khan.  
Goree Lall.  
Pirbhoo Lall.  
Munram Sing.  
Heera Lall.

No. 1209 of 1860.—The Government General Order No. 1137, of the 16th instant, placing Lieutenant D. Macdonald, of the 25th Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Foreign Department, is cancelled, and the services of that Officer are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1210 of 1860.—The following Order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 658, dated 23rd November 1860.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on Medical Certificate, to the under-mentioned Officers:—

Second Captain Thomas Elliott Hughes, of the Artillery, Officiating Commandant, No. 3, Punjab Light Field Battery	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant John Chalmers, of the 30th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
Assistant Surgeon Denis Bowes Daly, m. d., of the Medical Department	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.
Veterinary Surgeon Archibald Turnbull, of the Artillery	For two years under the old Regulations.

No. 1211 of 1860.—Lieutenant W. Rattye, of the 65th Native Infantry, is allowed an extension of leave from the 30th November to the 7th December 1860, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from Sick leave to Europe.



No. 1212 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

*Date of Arrival at  
Port William.*

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel T. F. Flemyng, 36th Regiment Native Infantry Captain J. S. Tulloh, Artillery Lieutenant A. F. P. Harcourt, 30th Native Infantry Lieutenant F. J. Millar, 33rd Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Mooltan Lieutenant W. Keates, Medical Department Surgeon G. Saunders, Medi- cal Department Assistant Surgeon T. T. Sher- lock, B. A., Civil, Futehpore, on leave for fifteen months, from the 11th November 1859	14th December 1860.
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No. 1213 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Kelly Wollen, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry	For two years, under the old Regulations.
Captain Thomas Charleton Ham- ilton, of the 35th Regi- ment Native Infantry, Second in Command of the Arracan Battalion	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
Captain Edward Augustus Saunders, of the 7th Regi- ment Madras Native In- fantry, Executive Engineer, Barran Division, Department Public Works	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant George Cracklow, of Artillery	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.
Assistant Surgeon George Whitaker Walter, of the Ma- dras Medical Establishment	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 1214 of 1860.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Cadets for the Infantry in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the Service and promoted to the Rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter:—

*Date of Arrival at  
Port William.*

Mr. John Howard Broome ...	20th Nov. 1860.
Divis Henry Robertson...	14th Dec. 1860.

F. D. ATKINSON, Major,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 304.

*Port William, the 18th December 1860.*

*Appointments.*—Mr. J. W. O'Donnell is appointed an Executive Engineer of the 4th Class, and placed in charge of the 1st Division, Great Deccan Road, with effect from the 9th November 1860.

No. 305.

Mr. R. Park is appointed a temporary Assistant Overseer in the Public Works Department, Bengal, and posted to the Dinagore Division.

No. 306.

*Notifications.*—Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Ommanney, Superintending Engineer on the Bengal Public Works Establishment, and Officiating Chief Engineer of the Punjab, is permitted to resign his acting appointment, and is transferred, at his own request, to the Presidency Circle (Calcutta); but will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer of the Punjab till relieved.

Captain A. Imper, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle, is transferred to the Cuttack Circle, vice Captain J. C. Harris, proceeding on leave, with effect from the date of his joining, after being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Ommanney.

Captain R. MacLagan, Principal of the Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee, to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.

Captain E. C. S. Williams, Bengal Engineers, is placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, with a view to his appointment as Principal of the Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee, and will proceed and join without delay.

No. 307.

Mr. W. Palmer, Assistant Supervisor, attached to the 3rd Division, Grand Trunk Road, is removed from the Public Works Department.

No. 308.

*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. A. L. Perrier, C. E., Officiating Executive Engineer, 6th Division, Grand Trunk Road, is granted leave of absence for one year on Medical Certificate, to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health, under Chapter II., Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

A. G. GOODWYN, Major,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.**

No. 6729.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*The 7th November 1860.*—Captain C. Murray to be Assistant to the Superintendent of Darjeeling until further orders.

*The 11th December 1860.*—Sub-Lieutenant H. Baker, 4th Bengal Police Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant of the 5th Bengal Police Battalion.

Baboo Gour Chunder Moonjoomdar, Officiating Moonsiff of Shahzadpore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Section CL, Act X. of 1859, in the District of Pubna.

*The 12th December 1860.*—Dr. C. Palmer to be an Honorary Member of the Howrah Hospital Committee.

*The 18th December 1860.*—Mr. H. Davies, Deputy Collector of Monghyr, is entrusted with the duties of an Assessor, under Section XXI. of Act XXXII. of 1860, in that District.

*The 14th December 1860.*—Mr. J. W. Garstin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Buxar, is transferred to Purneah, in which District he will exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

*The 15th December 1860.*—Mr. G. L. T. Harris to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, and to exercise the special powers of an Assistant to a Magistrate described in Clause 3, Section II., Regulation III. of 1821, and the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Act X. of 1859, in that District.

Mr. H. M. Reilly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the charge of the Sub-Division of Commerce, and to exercise the full powers of a Magistrate in Pubna.

The following Moonsiffs are respectively vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Section CL, Act X. of 1859, in the Districts mentioned, *viz.* :—

Moulavy Taffuzzul Ruhman, Moonsiff of Potana, in Burdwan.

Baboo Tarakissen Holdar, Moonsiff of Cutwa, in Burdwan.

Baboo Omesh Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Bughree, in Midnapore.

*The 17th December 1860.*—Baboo Esan Chunder Majumdar to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Districts of Nuddea, Jessore, and Rajshahye, and to exercise the powers of an Assistant to a Magistrate, under Regulations XIII. of 1797, and IX. of 1807, in those Districts.

*The 18th December 1860.*—The following Moonsiffs are vested, respectively, with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Section CL, Act X. of 1859, in the Districts mentioned, *viz.* :—

Baboo Muthoornauth Ghose, Officiating Moonsiff of Santipore, in Nuddea.

Baboo Ram Chunder Pal, Officiating Moonsiff of Sulkea, in Jessore.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—*The 17th December 1860.*—Mr. R. J. Richardson, Additional Judge of Tirhoot and Sarun, for six weeks, under the Financial Resolution of the 14th October 1857, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

W. S. SETON-KARR,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.**

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3001A.

*Camp Bhurtpore, the 28th November 1860.*

Mr. David Halkett Craigie Inglis, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Budaon, is vested with the full powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, subject to his passing the prescribed Examination in April next.

No. 3018A.

Mr. James Wright Chisholm is appointed to an Assistant Commissioner in the Jubbulpore Division.

No. 3020A.

*The 29th November 1860.*

Assistant Surgeon James Fawcett, M. D., was Medical charge of the Civil Station of Jounpo from the 1st August to the 29th September 1860.

No. 3022A.

Mr. P. Wigram assumed charge of the Office of Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpoor on the 5th November 1860.

No. 3036A.

*Camp Fattchpore Seckree, the 30th November 1860.*

Mr. W. S. Halsey is appointed to do duty as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of 1st Grade in the District of Mirzapore.

No. 3040A.

*The 1st December 1860.*

Notifications No. 2394A., dated the 11th September, and 2723A., dated 17th October 1860 are hereby cancelled.

No. 3041A.

Leave of absence for nine months is granted Gholam Enam, First Class Moonsiff of Seer under Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absence Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Abdool Ruheem, Acting Moonsiff of Jubbulpore is appointed to act as First Class Moonsiff Seonee, and Abdool Hassan Khan to act as Jubbulpore during the absence of Abdool Ruheem.

No. 3054A.

Mr. C. W. Moore, who has reported his return from England on the 19th ultimo, is re-posted as Assistant to the Benares Division.

No. 3059A.

*The 3rd December 1860.*

Leave of absence for one month is granted Mr. Charles Horne, to enable him to rejoin his appointment as Magistrate and Collector Jounpo.

No. 1531.

*The 6th December 1860.*

The Notification No. 2609A., dated 6th October last, appointing Mr. Edmund Bensley Thornhill to be a Joint Magistrate of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 26th September 1860, is cancelled, owing to the cancellation of the appointment of Mr. R. H. Clifford to be an Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Province of Oudh.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3924.

*Camp Bhurtpore, the 29th November 1860.*

The Superintendent General of Irrigation, the Superintendent of the Roorkee Work-shops, all Executive Engineers, whether in the Department of Public Works, or in the Irrigation Department, and all other Officers of the Department, entrusted with the payment of salaries or wages *without* audit, are hereby appointed to be Special Assessors, under Section XXXI. of Act XXXII. of 1860.

No. 1639A.

In continuation of the Notification of this Government, No. 1399A, dated 6th October 1860, the following Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 2095, of the 26th idem, is re-published for the information and guidance of the Officers attached to the Jubbulpoor, Jhansie and Kumaon Divisions, and to the Districts of Ajmere, Neemuch and Nimar.

The rates of Stamp Duty prescribed by the Notification will come into force in the several Divisions and Districts above mentioned from the date on which this Notification shall reach the Head Quarters of each District :—

No. 2095.

*The 26th October 1860.*

*Notification.*—Under the authority given by Section XVIII., Act No. XXXVI of 1860, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules, to be in force from the promulgation thereof in all Districts in India not annexed to any Presidency, or not subject to the general Regulations of any Presidency.

RULE I.

Subject to the exceptions mentioned in the two following Rules, there shall be charged upon Petitions of plaint on suits and appeals instituted in any Civil Court, or in the Court of any Revenue Officer vested with Judicial powers and acting in a Judicial capacity, the following scale of Stamp Duty in lieu of that prescribed in Article 6, Schedule B. of the said Act, that is to say :—

	Rs.	As.
If the amount or value of the property claimed shall not exceed 8 Rupees	0	4
Above 8 Rupees and not exceeding 12 Rupees	0	■
Above 12 Rupees and not exceeding 16 Rupees	1	0
Above 16 Rupees and not exceeding 32 Rupees	2	0
And thereafter as in Schedule B. of the said Act.		

RULE II.

Petitions of plaint in suits and appeals instituted in the Court of any Revenue Officers as aforesaid, for the recovery of arrears of rent, or of money received by any Agent employed in the management of lands or collection of rents shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of one-fourth the value prescribed for Petitions of plaint on suits instituted in a Civil Court. Provided that no such Petition of plaint shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of less value than 8 annas, if the amount or value of the property claimed shall exceed eight Rupees, or on paper bearing a Stamp of less value than 4 annas, if the amount or value of the property claimed shall not exceed eight Rupees.

RULE III.

Petitions of plaint in suits and appeals instituted in the Court of any Revenue Officer as aforesaid, for any matter or thing of the nature described in Section XXIII, Act No. X of 1859, (except the recovery of arrears of rent,) shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of eight annas.

Nothing in these Rules is to be held to apply to Petitions or applications not being Petitions of plaint in suits or appeals to Civil or Revenue Courts or Offices. Such Petitions or applications are provided for under Article 5, Schedule B. of Act No. XXXVI. of 1860.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1341A.

*Camp Bhurtpore, the 27th November 1860.*

The services of 1st Class Native Doctor Binee Singh, attached to the Mairwarra Local Battalion, having been placed at the disposal of this Government, he is appointed to the Customs Department at Seonee.

No. 1351A.

*The 29th November 1860.*

Leave of absence for one month, preparatory to embarkation, is granted to Dr. J. R. Ballantyne, L. L. D., late Principal of the Benares College, who is about to proceed to England for the purpose of joining his appointment as Librarian in the India Office, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1370A.

*Camp Faltkepoore Seckuc, the 3rd December 1860.*

The Penal Code was passed by the Legislative Council, and received the assent of the Governor General in Council on the 6th October last.

The English version of the Code has been already published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*: and an approved Edition of it, as finally settled, will be in the hands of all Officers before the end of the year. It is desirable that before it come into force on the 1st May, all young Officers should make themselves acquainted with the provisions of the Law which they will be required to

administer from and after that date. On the other hand, it is obviously useless to require from them evidence of familiarity with a system of Law which will be very shortly abrogated.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore resolved and hereby notifies for the information of all concerned that all Officers acquainted with the English language, who are required by existing orders to appear before the Committees of Examination in April 1861, will be expected to possess a competent knowledge of the provisions of the Penal Code, and that in the Judicial Criminal branch of the Examination, the said Code will be the principal subject of Examination.

No translation of the Code in Oordoo having yet been completed, and there being no probability that such a translation will be in the hands of Native Officers entrusted with Magisterial powers before March or April next, it will be obviously impossible for such of them as are unacquainted with the English language to acquire a knowledge of its provisions enabling them to pass any Examination in it.

The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore resolved further that these Officers shall be permitted to attend the April Examination in respect of Revenue subjects only, and that those who succeed in passing according to the required standard in that branch shall appear before the Committee of Examination in October 1861, with a view to their Examination in the Penal Code.

In republishing for general information the following Resolution from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 126, dated 12th instant, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor earnestly begs the careful attention of all Officers serving under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to the remarks and admonitions which it contains regarding the necessity of reductions of expenditure.

Each Officer will particularly bear in mind that this is not to be regarded as an ordinary instruction, or as a mere indication of the wishes of the Government of India, but as a positive and absolute injunction.

The strictest economy in every branch, and in every detail of every branch of the administration, must be enforced.

Not a Rupee must be expended, the expenditure of which is not absolutely essential to the furtherance of the Public Service.

The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that every Officer who is charged with the regulation of Departmental expenditure will not only acknowledge the necessity, under present circumstances, of reducing all charges which are not indispensable to the efficiency of his Department, but will also see that it is a duty incumbent upon him to second and assist within his sphere, however small it may be, the earnest endeavours now making by the Government of India to retrieve the finances of the State.

(Government of India's Financial Resolution, No. 126, dated 19th November 1860, published in the Appendix to the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 24th November, pages 35 to 37.)

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

G. E. W. COUPER,  
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No 3101A.

Dated Camp Agra, the 7th December 1860.

Notification.—Mr. W. Duthoit, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Moozuffernugger, has been appointed to be Secretary to the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Moozuffernugger District.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

A. CUNNINGHAM, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt., N. W. P.,  
in the P. W. D.

## ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

Appointments.—The under-mentioned Officers are appointed Assessors of Income Tax, under Act XXXII. Revenue Department, Nos. 1818-20, dated 3rd December 1860, subject to the supervision of the Deputy Commissioners of their respective Districts:—

Captain H. A. Dwyer, Assistant Commissioner at Rawul Pindia.

Lieutenant G. G. Young, Assistant Commissioner, Attock.

Captain T. W. Mercer, Assistant Commissioner at Pind Dadun Khan.

Leave.—Assistant Surgeon J. M. Scannlan has General Department, obtained four weeks' leave, to ment, No. 3128, enable him to proceed to dated 3rd December 1860 the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to England, on Medical Certificate.

R. H. DAVIES,  
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

LAHORE 5TH DECEMBER 1860.

No. 465.—*Erratum*.—In Punjab Order No 438, dated 14th ultimo, making transfers to the Punjab Police Battalions, for Subadar "Ishmael Khan," transferred to the 8th Police Battalion, read "Jooma Khan."

No. 466.—The Bannoo Station Order dated 20th November 1860, by Lieutenant Colonel G. W. G. Green, C. B., Commanding, directing Lieutenant G. B. Crispin, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to act as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of Ensign L. Gustavinski on Command, or until further orders, is confirmed.

LAHORE, 8TH DECEMBER 1860.

1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry.

No. 468.—*Leave of Absence*.—Assistant Surgeon D. R. Daly, M. D., from 31st October to 30th December 1860, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate, under the new Rules, in extension of the leave granted in Punjab Order No. 356, dated 1st September last.

Guide Corps.—Cavalry.

No. 469.—*Promotion*.—Kote Duffadar Hossain Kuli Khan to be Jemadar in room of Ibrahim Khan, promoted.

No. 471.—Under the sanction of the Supreme Government, the under-mentioned heirs of deceased Soldiers of the Punjab Irregular Force are admitted to the Native Family Pension, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names ; and the Pay-Masters of Pensioners, in whose Circle the Individuals reside, will furnish the particulars to the Department of Audit, and to the parties concerned :—

Name of Pensioner	Age		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and Country.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased's relatives on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pensionable Pay-Master payable.
	Years.	Months.					Names.	Rank.	Last Corps.					
Abdullah ..	60	0 5	2 Pathan.	Light color. Emaciated. Sunk cheeks. Small mole on left cheek.	Jismailah. Kusufznie. Peshawar.	Mother.	Zanoon.	Sepoy.	1st Punjab Infantry.	9th Aug 1858	9th Aug. 1860	2-12	Life.	Mearat.
Bathoo ..	64	0 4	5 Rakroo.	A large wen on the neck. Wrinkled face. Very old in appearance.	Lillewana. Hurreppore. Kangra.	Ditto..	Moosuddee	Ditto..	Ditto	31st May 1858	31st May 1860	2-12	Ditto	Ditto.
Kurnoo ...	65	0 5	1 Seikh, Dilloo.	Dark complexion. Very aged in appearance. Stooped and wrinkled.	Raison. Hardeeah. Putiala.	Ditto..	Lall Sing	Ditto ..	Ditto	4th Sept 1858	4th Sept. 1860	2-12	Ditto	Ditto.

G. HERCINSON, Major,  
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,  
Military Department.

## Orders by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

CIRCULAR No. 71.

### LAND REVENUE.

THE following Rule to be added as No. XVI. to those circulated with the Circular Order No. 5, dated 16th February 1858.

W. J. ALLEN, } Esqs.  
and  
A. GROTE. }

All Revenue Officers when submitting Drafts of Declarations to be made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857, are required to report, at the same time, the estimated fair value of the land and property in question. They should also state whether the owner is willing to sell the property, and if so, at what price.

H. L. DAMPIER,  
*Offg Secretary*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P. }  
Fort William,  
The 11th December 1860. }

### Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, on Monday, the 7th January 1861, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale at the Exchange Rooms at Calcutta, and sold by Public Auction, for exportation by Sea, the under-mentioned quantity of Opium, the provision of 1859-60, subject to the following conditions, viz.:-

Produce of Behar Agency	... Chests	1,220
Ditto of Benares ditto	... "	560
Total Chests		1,780

### Conditions of Sale.

1. The Opium will be sold for exportation by Sea only, and no Certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2. The Opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rupees 400 per Chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by Clause 12 of the Conditions of Sale.

3. The Sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M., and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M.; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for Sale shall remain unsold, the Sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a Public Holiday), at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or, if the quantity of 1780 Chests shall not be sold on the day advertised, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future Sale.

Each lot to contain Five Chests.

5. A deposit in a Promissory Note, either for 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or for Rupees 1000, at the discretion of the Officer superintending the Sale, shall be made by the purchaser in the Sale-Room, and before the lot is registered in the Sale-Book; and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed, on the part of the purchasers, at this Office, by Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government, on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th January 1861, or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid, shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times, and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit, and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The Promissory Notes taken on the day of Sale, under the last mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed on the said 12th January, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

7. No tender of money, Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or Public Securities, on account of Opium, upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the 12th January, will be afterwards accepted.

8. The Opium now advertised for Sale shall be paid for within fifteen clear days from the day of Sale, that is to say, no Treasury Receipt will be accepted in payment after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 22nd January 1861; and in case any lots of such Opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit of 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the Opium be disposed of, on account of Government, at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9. Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of Opium, after making full payment, as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lot or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

10. No Sub-Treasurer's Receipts or deposit of Public Securities, under the fifth of the present Conditions, will be received in this Office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale-Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt

for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

11. The Officer superintending the Sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit either in Bank of Bengal Notes, Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or other Government Securities, equal to 25 per cent. even money of the amount so bid, or to Rupees 1,000 for each lot.

12. With a view to prevent fictitious bidding, designed to obstruct the Sale, it is hereby notified that the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall be competent, at any time during the Sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained, and the first *bona fide* bidder for a lot, after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described, shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot; and the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall also be competent to dispose in the same manner of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of 100 Rupees, specified in the second Clause of these Conditions.

13. The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price, and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency Opium to the extent of twenty-five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of that Opium to complete the said twenty-five, but not otherwise.

14. In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the Sale of the Opium included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and all and every plea and pleas to the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court shall be waived.

15. The following papers, together with samples of the Opium for Sale, will be exhibited for inspection on the day of Sale, or may be seen previously to that date by application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

No. 1. Certificate of the Opium now advertised for Sale.

No. 2. Report of the examination of such Opium.

16. The public are hereby informed that, in providing the investment of the Behar and Benares Opium for the year 1859-60, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years, to have the drug procured and kept down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each cake. An account of the weight of the drug when packed at Behar and Benares,

and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken for the purpose of comparison from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Four chests of Behar and Benares Opium, viz. two of the season's provision under Sale, and two of the previous season, will be also shown to the purchasers at the Exchange Rooms on the day of Sale, to enable them to judge of the state of preservation in which the drug has been kept.

17. Any further information respecting weight or quality of the Opium advertised for Sale, that may be desired by parties connected with the trade, will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue; but, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board entertain or recognise any claim to compensation for loss from any deficiency of weight, abstraction of Opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred on reference to chests after the Sale and delivery of the Opium for shipment.

18. The public are hereby informed that, in addition to the quantity above-mentioned for Sale in January, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1859-60, will be brought to Sale in the year 1861, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Delivered about	Benares, about	Total, about
	Chests,	Chests	Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 6th Feb. 1861	120	601	1721
Do. Thursday, 7th March "	120	601	1721
Do. Wednesday, 10th April "	120	601	1721
Do. Wednesday, 8th May "	120	601	1721
Do. Monday, 6th June "	120	601	1721
Do. Monday, 8th July "	120	601	1721
Do. Monday, 9th August "	120	601	1721
Do. Monday, 9th September "	120	601	1721
Do. Tuesday, 7th October "	120	601	1721
Do. Wednesday, 6th Nov "	120	601	1721
Do. Thursday, 6th December "	120	601	1721
Total	1341	6201	19842

19. It is hereby further notified that, under the 6th Article of the Convention between Great Britain and France, dated the 7th March 1815, quoted below, the Agents in India of the French Government, or persons duly appointed by them, are entitled to demand that, out of the quantities of Behar and Benares Opium declared as above for Sale at the twelve Sales in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1861, there shall be delivered to them, at the average of the particular Sale or Sales to which the Opium so applied for may belong, a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 chests; and the Agents of the French Government must make requisitions for the whole of the Opium required by them during the year, within thirty days after the publication of this Advertisement, specifying the particular Sale or Sales from which the quantity of Opium is intended to be taken. If the Agents of the French Government



shall not make the requisition for Opium within the

	Chests	time above-mentioned, the en-
* Behar ...	14,084	tire quantity of about 21,425*
Benares ...	6,781	Chests of Behar and Benares,
		as above estimated, will be
	21,425	brought to Sale in the usual
		manner; and if they shall

make application for a quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertised for Sale at each or any of the twelve Sales above mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserve to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French Authorities may so fail to pay for, either by increasing the quantity reserved at the Sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a Sale to be held expressly for the purpose.

Article 6.—“With regard to the trade in Opium, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that, at each of the periodical Sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed three hundred chests in each year, and the price for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which Opium shall have been sold at every such periodical Sale, it being understood that if the quantity of Opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government, by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in reduction of the three hundred chests hereinbefore mentioned. The requisitions for Opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor General at Calcutta, within thirty days after notice of the intended Sales shall have been published in the *Government Gazette*.”

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,  
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,  
The 10th November 1860. }

### Notice.

THE First and Second Despatches of Behar and First of Benares Opium, consisting of 10,587 Chests of the Provision of 1859-60, having arrived, an examination of the Drug will take place at the Opium Godowns, on Thursday next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, at which the Public are invited to attend.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,  
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,  
The 17th December 1860. }

No. 1420.

### Notification.

ALL Collectors are hereby requested to submit, punctually on the 1st January next, a Statement shewing the number of adhesive Stamps, under Act XXXII. of 1860, sold by them for the three months ending 31st December 1860.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,  
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,  
The 11th December 1860. }

No. 1443.

### Notification.

THE Public are hereby reminded that, on and after the 1st proximo, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Hoondees, Letters of Credit, Promissory Notes, and other orders and obligations for the payment of money alter date or sight, drawn in this Country, will be subject to the Stamp Duties imposed by Act XXXVI. of 1860.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,  
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,  
The 15th December 1860. }

No. 1381.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply, in whole or in part, of four lakhs (400,000) Indian Maunds of Seinde Salt deliverable to the Government Officers at the Sulkea Golahs. Each Tender must specify the rate per 100 Maunds, including cost, freight, and all charges whatsoever, at which the Salt will be supplied under the following conditions:—

1. That the Salt shall be clean and good and be shipped from Kurrachee by the end of May next.
2. The Vessels while discharging the Salt to occupy at their own expense the Moorings laid down by Government opposite Sulkea.
3. The Government Officers connected with the Sulkea Golahs will take delivery of the Salt over the Vessel's side at the rate, of about 100 Tons per diem.
4. The cost will be paid only after delivery of the Salt into the charge of the Government Officers at Sulkea, and upon the quantity weighed into Store there on production of receipts from the Superintendent of the Depot.
5. The Tenders will all be opened on the 28th instant, but the Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason for doing so.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,  
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,  
The 14th December 1860. }



[ 2691 ]

## NOTICE.

THE attention of Officers in charge of the under-mentioned Treasuries is requested to the subjoined remarks upon the errors and omissions in connection with the Income Tax observable in their Interest Registers recently furnished to this Office :—

*I.—Fresh Registers from the following Treasuries necessary.*

Names of Treasuries.	Loan.	Month.	REMARKS.
Ahmedabad ...	1842-43 ...	August 1860	Assessment of Interest has been omitted in these Registers.
Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Derah Doon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Darjeeling ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	July 1860	
Ghazeepore ...	5 per Cent. of 1856-57	September 1860	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	August 1860	
Ditto ...	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54	September 1860	
Kumaon ...	1842-43 ...	August 1860	
Mymensing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Madura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Nimar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Simlah ...	5 per Cent. of 1856-57	Ditto	
Saidpet ...	1842-43 ...	Ditto	
Sectapore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	
North Arcot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Derah Doon ...	5 per Cent. of 1856-57	Ditto	Tax omitted on No. 32248, for Company's Rupees 500.
Lahore ...	1842-43 ...	Ditto	Tax omitted on Nos. 636, for Rupees 1,000, and 12656 of 16065, for Rupees 500.
Madras ...	5 per Cent. of 1856-57	Ditto	Tax omitted on Nos. 45102, 74398, 80270, and 81111.

*II.—In the following Registers Duty has been incorrectly levied, Registers to be amended to avoid errors in future.*

Names of Treasuries.	Loan.	Month.	Incorrect items of Assessment.	Correct Assessment.	REMARKS.
Lahore ...	5 per Cent. of 1856-57	September 1860	3 12 0	3 10 0	
Burdwan ...	1842-43 ...	August 1860	5 5 0	5 4 0	
Kurrachoe ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	0 6 0	0 5 0	
Jessore ...	Ditto ...	September 1860	19 11 0	19 12 0	
Ditto ...	5 per Cent. of 1856-57	Ditto	1 15 0	2 0 0	
Mysore ...	1842-43 ...	August 1860	1 8 0	1 9 0	
Humeerpore ...	Ditto ...	September 1860	0 7 0	0 5 0	

III.—The *Pis* should be omitted, vide Paragraph 4 of the Accountant-General's Circular No 899, dated 15th August 1860.

Names of Treasuries.	Loan.	Month.	REMARKS.
Poona ...	1842-43 ..	September 1860.	
Malabar ...	Ditto	August 1860.	
Masulipatam ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
Kurnaul ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Kamroop ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
Bellary ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Trichinopoly ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.	

IV.—Not liable to Assessment Duty to be remitted.

Names of Treasuries.	Loan.	Month.	REMARKS.
Saharunpore	1854-55	September 1860.	
Behar ..	Ditto .	Ditto.	

V.—Fresh Registers requested from the following Treasuries.

Names of Treasuries.	Loan.	Month.	REMARKS.
Travancore ..	1842-43 ...	August 1860	{ Irregularly assessed @ 4 per Cent. instead of @ 1 and 3 per Cent. respectively, vide Circular No. 899, Paragraph 3, dated 15th August 1860.
South Arcot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Tinnevelly ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	{ Calculations erroneous; should be made according to the Income Tax Table already supplied.
Patna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Chittagong ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	
Moorsshedahad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Assessment has been omitted on Nos. 18272 to 18277.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM ;  
Acctt. Genl.'s Office,  
Interest Department,  
The 4th December 1860.

E. DAUMKOND,  
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE TREASURY.

**Notification.**

**TO OUDE TREASURY OFFICERS IN CONTINUATION OF CIRCULAR No 122, DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1860.**

It having been intimated to this Office by the Chief Commissioner, Oude, that a Commission of twelve annas per Seer will be allowed to Vendors of Abkaree Opium in the Province, it is requested that the payments in this account may be distinctly debited to "Abkaree," subordinate to "Charges General of the Oude Territory," the debits being supported by the payee's original receipts, which may be taken if convenient on a single sheet.

In cases of wastage of Opium, the amount of ascertained loss should be charged under the same heads of account at the rate of Rupees 3-8 per Seer by a credit per contra to "Miscellaneous Advances," the debit being supported by a Statement of the wastage, countersigned by the Divisional Commissioner. Charges connected with the transportation of the Drug should ordinarily be included in Contingent Bills.

**TO THE SAME OFFICERS IN CONTINUATION OF CIRCULAR LETTER, DATED 18TH OCTOBER 1860.**

ADVANCES on account of Opium Cultivation in Oude should be debited to "Bengal," on the original receipts of the Officers of the Benares Opium Agency to whom they are made.

E. DRUMMOND,

*Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM;  
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
DUMBAR AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
The 12th December 1860.

**Circular No. 1062.**

To

COLLECTOR OF  
SALT AGENT OF  
OPIMUM AGENT OF

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to request that you will communicate to this Office punctually on the 1st of each month, the gross amount of receipts on account Income Tax in your Treasury for the month preceding.

2. These instructions do not in any way supersede those prescribed by Circular No. 1056 dated 31st August 1860.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. WATERFIELD,

*Offg. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal,  
The 12th December 1860.

**Circular No. 1063.**

**TO THE COLLECTOR OF**

A STANDARD form of Land Revenue Transfer Bill (with Advice,) has been supplied to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail Press, and registered as No. 1 of Returns to Bengal Accountant.

Indents should be drawn out with reference to the above specification, and sent direct to the Superintendent of the Press.

(Sd.) W. WATERFIELD,

*Offg. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal.*

**Circular No. 1064.**

**TO THE COLLECTOR OF**

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to request that fractions of a Pie may be carefully excluded from your Accounts in future. The Accounts should be kept in Company's Rupees, Annas, and Pies, as directed by Circular No. 526, dated 23rd January 1856.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. WATERFIELD,

*Offg. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal*

FORT WILLIAM;  
Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal,  
The 13th December 1860.

**Circular No. 1065.**

To

THE COLLECTOR OF

SIR,—WITH reference to the orders of Government noted in the margin,\*

\* No. 3943, dated 14th November 1859.

No. 4592, dated 31st October 1860.

Circular to Commissioners, No. 4735, dated 22nd November 1860

† (Subordi. info to "Local Funds.")

Amalgamated District Roads' Fund.—General.

Amalgamated District Roads' Fund.—Local.

I have the honor to request that you will open two Heads in your Treasury Account for the exhibition of charges incurred by the Magistrate from the Funds which are annually assigned by Government for the repair and construction of Roads.

2. The present Head of "District Roads' Fund" should be discontinued, and plus and minus Memoranda corresponding to the two new Heads should be appended to your Accounts.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. WATERFIELD,

*Offg. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal.*

FORT WILLIAM;  
Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal,  
The 13th December 1860.

**Notification.**

**CIVIL AUDITOR'S OFFICE.**

*Fort William, the 19th December 1860.*

THE following instructions regarding the preparation and submission of Contingent Bills are published with the authority and sanction of the Government of Bengal:—

I.—REVENUE.

1. One Bill for each Office is to be prepared every month and to contain every item of contingent expenditure incurred during the previous month.

2. Supplementary or separate Bills are inadmissible; any items that may be omitted, as well as all retrenchments for want of explanation or other causes, are to be brought on the next Monthly Bill under the requisite authority, and the date of the Bill from which such retrenchment was made is to be specified.

3. Vernacular documents in support of contingent (as well of any other) charges are inadmissible, there being no Translating Establishment in the Civil Audit Office.

4. Revenue Contingent Bills, after being duly signed by Heads of Offices, to be forwarded for countersignature to the Commissioner, who is then to transmit them direct to this Office and not return them to the Collector.

## II.—MAGISTRATE'S CONTINGENT BILLS.

1. As these Bills are made up of Judicial and Police charges they are to be prepared according to following Form in double columns, showing in the one those charges which are to be countersigned by the Judge, and in the other those which are to be countersigned by the Commissioner, —

[illegible]

2. As in the Revenue, so in the Foudzary, ~~the~~ Bill is to contain ~~every~~ item of expenditure incurred during the preceding month.

3. Fouziary Contingent Bills to be sent by the Magistrate, after signature, to the Office of the Judge for countersignature, on the reverse of the Bill, to the amount of charges coming under his authority of sanction.

4. After such countersignature, the Judge should forward the bill to the Commissioner for a similar dealing with those items that appear under the final column.

5. The Commissioner should then send the Bill *direct* to the Audit Office for check, registry, and audit.

6. As a rule, and to facilitate reference, all Contingent Bills should be alphabetically arranged, beginning with all items whose initial letter is A., and so on through the alphabet.

The above instructions are not applicable to Jail contingent expenditure, which, as hitherto, will be countersigned by the Inspector General of Jails.

HUGH SANDERMAN,  
*Offg. Civil Auditor.*

**Notice.**

**BANKERS and Merchants** sending Drafts and other Papers to this Office to be impressed with a Stamp are requested to see that all Papers are sent in separate Sheets.

It is not sufficient to remove the covers from Books without detaching the leaves from each other.

E. W. PERRY,  
Offg. Superintendent.

SUPDT. OF STAMPS' OFFICE,  
The 18th December 1860.

## Notice

Is hereby given, that Drafts will be issued from the Lucknow Treasury, from this date, bearing a new series of general numbers commencing with 000001.

**R. BICKERS,**

*Extra Assistant Commissioner,*

*in charge of Treasury.*

LUCKNOW TREASURY OFFICE, }  
The 30th November 1860. }

## Notice.

When instruction, the Farm of Phulah Ghat Perry, eighteen miles North of Calcutta, on the Grand Trunk Road between Barrackpore and Hooghly, will be sold by Public Auction at noon on the 27th day of December 1860, at the small Road Chowkie at Garetty Ghat.

Each person intending to bid will deposit the sum of three hundred Rupees prior to sale, which will be returned after sale to all except to the highest bidder, who will have also his deposit returned on signing his agreement and payment of his security.

EDWARD ROOKE,

*Dir. Engr., 1st Divn., Gd. Tk. Road.*

୨୭୦ ଅକ୍ଷୟ ।

ইচ্ছাশরনাম। কাছারি এতদ্বিকিউটিব ইঞ্জিনীয়ার  
ফাউন্ডিবিজান এণ্ড ট্রান্স রোড উপস্থিত শ্রীযুত তিপুটি  
কমিস্যারি এডওয়ার্ড রুথ সাহেব জেমা বাকুণ। মোকাম  
স্বাধীগঞ্জ সন ১৮৯০ মাল তারিখ ৮ ডিসেম্বর।

২৭ প্রতি সর্ব সাধারণের জাতার্থে লেখা হাইড্রেজ  
যে মোঃ পলডার প্রকার ঘাট অর্থাৎ ক্যাস্ট ডিবিজান গ্রাউ  
ট্রাক রোডের ১৮ নম্বর হাইলের উত্তর বারাকপুর ও লুপলি  
র মধ্যে যে পারাপারের ঘাট আছে তাহা সন ১৯৩২  
ডিসেম্বর তারিখে বিধা সুই প্রাইয়ের সময়ে মোঃ পরিষ্টিত  
উকরাস্তার চৌকী ঘরে সরকারি ডাক মিলামে উক প্রকার  
ঘাট বিক্রয় হইবেক।

३ मरुत ।

যে কেহো ব্যক্তি ছাট লইবার প্রার্থনা রাখিবেন তাঁহ  
কে নিজায়ের পূর্ব ৫০০০ টি মত টাকা সরকারে জমা রা  
খিতে হইবেক কারণ সরকারি নিলামে ছাট খরিস করিবা  
জন্যপি অধিকার হইলেন তবে ঐ টাকা সরকারে বাজেয়াপ্ত  
হইলেনও নচেৎ নিলামে বিক্রয় হইলে আপনং টাকা ফেরত  
পাইবেন এবং যে ব্যক্তি সরকারে অধীকার্য উক্ত পথে  
নিলামে ডাক করিবেন তাঁহাতেই ছাট দেওয়া তাইবেক কিন্তু  
তাঁহাকে রিভি মত করায়নাহা লিখিতা দিয়া মতর সাক্ষিক  
জামিনের কারণ টাকা আদায়নত করিতে হইবেক ইতি ।

**EDWARD BOKKE,**

**Er. Engr., 1st Divn., Cd. Tk. Read.**

**Commissariat Department.**

No. 95.

The following Contract has been concluded in the Presidency Division, Commissariat Department:—

10,000 lbs. best genuine Europe Pickles, at 0-6-0 per lb., for the use of Troops returning to England.

W. B. THOMSON,  
*Commissary General.*

No. 96.

STATEMENT showing the rates at which "Motce-ram," Contractor for the supply of the minor Articles of a Soldier's Ration at Nynce Tal, agrees to supply each Article separately:—

		Station.			Commanl.		
		R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Rice	4 oz.	0	0	4	0	0	5½
Sugar	2½ drs.	0	0	5½	0	0	7
Salt	1 dr.	0	0	2	0	0	3
Vegetables	1 lb.	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fire-wood	3 lbs.	0	0	4½	0	0	5½
Total	...	0	1	9 p. hd.	0	2	3 p. hd.

W. B. THOMSON,  
*Commissary General.*

COMMY. GENL'S OFFICE; }  
Port William,  
The 1st December 1860. }

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that the Titilyah Annual Fair will commence on the 20th February 1861.

A. G. MACDONALD,  
*Magistrate.*

**Notice.**

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Charles Bladen Taylor may, by letter, apply to the undersigned, when they may hear something to their advantage. For the interests of those concerned, it is requested that all claims in full be duly communicated within one month after date of this Advertisement.

Geo. B. TAYLOR.

BENNETT,  
The 15th December 1860. }

**Notice**

Is hereby given that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silchar, in Cachar, on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fire-works take place.

A. B.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually. Many Buffaloes, Cows, Ponies, and Goods of all sorts and kinds were brought for sale and readily disposed of.

J. F. SHERRE,  
*Offy. Superintendent.*

ZULAH CACHAR;  
Superintendent's Office,  
The 16th July 1860. }

**Bank of Madras.**

Applications for the Office of Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Madras will be received until the 1st February 1861. Salary 1,500 Rupees per mensem, without a residence.

Applicants are requested to forward copies of their testimonials (original to be produced when required), and to state their age, length of residence in India, and full particulars as to past and present employment.

By Order of the Board,

H. NELSON,  
*President.*

BANK OF MADRAS,  
The 15th December 1860. }

N. B.—Applications are to be addressed to "the President, Bank of Madras"

In the matter of "The Delhi Bank Corporation Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Bank was duly registered under the above Title on the tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to Act No. VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "an Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability," and that the said Bank has been duly incorporated and is a Company "Limited," pursuant to the Act No. XIX. of 1857, entitled "an Act for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations either with or without limited liability of the Members thereof."

R. M. THOMAS,  
*Solicitor for the said Bank.*

# PROCLAMATION

*By His Highness Sree Palpanabha Dausa Funchee Bantu Rama Vurmah Koolushagara Kireeda Padee Munnay Sooltan Maharanj Rajah Rama Rajah Bahaulur Shamsheer Jung, Rajah of Travancore, under date the 30th day of Thulam 1036, corresponding with the 18th day of November 1860.*

WHEREAS the Pepper Monopoly, as hitherto administered in the Country, has been found to be a source of oppression and to discourage the cultivation of Pepper for which the Country is so well adapted; and whereas a better system of taxing this staple may be substituted; We hereby notify to all, that the Pepper Monopoly will cease from the 18th Dhanoo 1036, corresponding with the 31st December 1860.

2. The Growers of Pepper are hereby released from the obligation to make over the produce to the Sircar, and are entirely at liberty to dispose of it as they may deem most to their advantage, as they dispose of Copra, Areca Nuts, and such other produce.

3. After the 31st December 1860, the owners of Pepper will be at liberty to export the article as private merchandize. A Duty of 15 Rupees per Candy of 500 lbs. will be charged on all Pepper exported from Travancore, whether by land or sea. The Duty will be levied at such places, and under such rules, as will hereafter be appointed.

4. We deem it right, with a view to ensure the fullest encouragement to the increased production of Pepper, to notify on this occasion, that there will be no Tax specially imposed on Pepper Vines; but that where land is hereafter granted for Pepper cultivation the Sircar reserves the right of taxing it moderately, according to its quality, and in reference to the value, not of the Pepper that may be grown upon it, but of its ordinary produce.

5. Lest any persons should be apprehensive, or should be persuaded by designing persons, that, in consequence of this change, they will not get as large a price as before for their Pepper, We hereby notify, that for one year from this date, if any persons should voluntarily bring Pepper to the Sircar, they shall be paid the Sircar price for it as heretofore; but, as before said, they are at liberty to sell it to whomsoever they please, at as high a price as they can obtain.

(True Copy.)

T. MADARA ROW,  
Dewan.

## REGULATION I.

1036

1860-61.

*Enacted by His Highness the Rajah of Travancore on the 6th November 1860, corresponding with the 23rd Thulam 1036, for the levy of Port Dues at the Port of Allepey, within the Territories of His Highness.*

WHEREAS it has been found that the rates of Port dues levied at the Port of Allepey, under Regulation I. of 1835, are in excess of those levied at the neighbouring British Port of Cochin; and whereas it is the desire of His Highness the Rajah of

Travancore that no higher dues should be collected than those prevailing at the latter Port; the following Rules are enacted, in modification of the provisions of the said Regulation:—

1. Port dues, at the rate of one Anna per Ton, shall be chargeable in respect of every Sea-going Vessel of 20 Tons and upwards, other than Dhonies and Country Vessels, entering Port.

shall be chargeable in respect of every Sea-going Vessel of 20 Tons and upwards, other than Dhonies and Country Vessels employed in the Coasting trade, which shall enter the Port of Allepey.

2. Port dues shall be chargeable in respect of Dhonies and Country Vessels employed in the Coasting trade at rates equal to one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other Vessels.

3. Provided that no such dues, as aforesaid, shall be chargeable at the Port oftener than once in sixty days in respect of the same Vessel.

4. Vessels entering the Port of Allepey, and leaving it within seven days, without discharging or taking in any Cargo or Passengers therein, shall be charged with one-half only of the Port dues which would otherwise be chargeable.

5. Vessels entering the Port with ballast shall be charged with three-fourths only of the Port dues which would otherwise be chargeable.

6. Vessels touching at and departing from the Port within forty-eight hours, without discharging or taking Cargo or Passengers, are exempted from all Port dues.

(True Copy.)

T. MADARA ROW,  
Dewan.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.—WEDNESDAY, THE 31st DAY OF OCTOBER, IN THE 24th YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, 1860.

IN the MATTER of the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849, and of the LONDON AND EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.—Upon the application of the Official Managers of the said Corporation, and upon hearing the Solicitors for the said Official Managers and the Creditor's representative, and certain of the Contributors in person, and the Solicitors of certain other Contributors, and upon reading the joint affidavit of Charles James Fife Stuart and John Ball, the said Official Managers, sworn the 11th day of July 1860; another joint affidavit of the said Charles James Fife Stuart and John Ball, sworn the 31st day of October 1860; an affidavit of George Rice, sworn the 23rd day of July 1860, and another affidavit of the said George Rice, filed the 4th day of August 1860, and respectively filed upon the file of proceedings in this matter, it is peremptorily ordered that a CALL of £75 per Share be made on all the CONTRIBUTORS of the said CORPORATION who have been settled upon the list of Contributors Classes A. and B. And it is peremptorily ordered that each of the said Contri-

butories who have been settled on the list of Contributories Class A. being Contributories resident in the United Kingdom, do, on or before Saturday, the 15th day of December 1860, pay to Mr. John Ball, one of the Official Managers of the said Corporation, at his Office, No. 3, Moorgate-Street, in the City of London, the balance, if any, which will be due from him after debiting his account in the Books of the said Corporation with such Call. And it is further peremptorily ordered that each of the said Contributories of the said Corporation who have been settled upon the list of Contributories Class B. being Contributories resident out of the United Kingdom, do, on or before Thursday, the 18th day of February 1861, pay to the said John Ball, as such Official Manager as aforesaid, at his Office, No. 3, Moorgate-Street aforesaid, the balance, if any, which will be due from him after debiting his account in the Books of the said Corporation with such Call.

HENRY LEMAN, Chief Clerk.

BURCHELLS, 5, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster,  
Solicitors for the said Official Manager.

**Underwriters' Screw Steam and Tug Company**  
" Limited "

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. of 1857.

THE Ordinary-Half Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 7, Mangoe Lane, on Tuesday, the 15th of January 1861, at 3 o'Clock P. M.

By Order of the Directors,

DUTTS, LINZIE & Co.,

Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,  
The 15th December 1860.

### Partnership

In the Firm of MESSRS. SOORJEECOOMAR SEN AND Co., carrying on business as Cloth Merchants and Bombay and China Goods' Dealers at No. 69½, Old China Bazar, of which SOORJEECOOMAR SEN, PANCHOOSEN GOE, and SAMA CHURN DOSE are Partners, and every one among the Partners is authorized to sign for the Firm.

SOORJEECOOMAR SEN AND Co.

### COPIES OF THE

## Report of the Indigo Commission.

TOGETHER WITH

The whole of the Evidence

TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION,

AND THE

APPENDICES, Nos. I., II., AND III.,

Can be had on application to the PRINTER of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Bengal Office, at 8 Rupees per copy.

### Lost,

THE under-mentioned Government Promissory Note, standing in the name of Lieutenant G. W. W. Fulton. Payment has been stopped in this Office:—

No. 12582 of 33098 of the 5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, for Rupees 500.

W. CLARK,

Offg. 2nd Asst. Acctt. Genl.

FORT WILLIAM ;  
Loan Office,  
The 14th December 1860 }

### Lost,

By capsizing of a Boat at Nuntollah Ghat, on the 5th April 1859, a Government Promissory Note, No. 3111, of 12th March 1854-55, a 5 per Cent. Loan, for Rupees 1,000. Payment of the same has been stopped at the Loan Office.

POORHOOSOTUM MULLICK.

### Lost,

THE Left Halves of Bank Notes, Nos. 07939B. and 20959B., for Rupees 25 each.

### Lost,

Halves of the Bank of Bengal Notes Nos. 32524 for Rs. 10, and 12443 F. for Rs. 100.

[ 1860 ]

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 6866.

THE Calcutta Bhangy Despatch of the 5th instant for Cuttack and Chitterpore, which contained the Parcels mentioned in the annexed List, having been plundered by Dacoits whilst in transit at night between Balasore and Bhudruck, the Senders are requested to furnish this Office, as early as possible, with Lists, showing the nature and value of the contents of their respective Parcels, the information being urgently required to enable the Local Magistrate to make a proper investigation.

C. K. Dove,  
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CAMP SIRSA,  
The 13th December 1860. }

LIST of Parcels despatched from Calcutta Post Office on 5th December 1860.

Station whence originally despatched.	No. of Parcels.	Address.	Destination.	Weight.
Calcutta	1	Resident	Hyderabad	205
Ditto	1	Pamphlet	Vizianagram	20
Ditto	1	Ditto	Vizagapatam	20
Ditto	1	Ditto	Narsapatam	20
Ditto	1	Resident	Hyderabad	15
Ditto	1	Pamphlet	Poorce	32
Ditto	1	Ditto	Cuttack	33
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	13
Ditto	1	Kally Churn Roy	Ditto	46
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	47
Serampore	1	Post-Master	Ditto	45
Ditto	1	Ditto	Poorce	15
Calcutta	1	W. L. Heeley	Cuttack	103
Ditto	1	Collector	Poorce	360
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	250
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	335
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	200
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	350
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	340

W. H. McGowan,  
Post-Master of Calcutta,  
for Post-Master General.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 2303.

The 10th December 1860.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Columbo* will be closed on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

Weight.	Per Madras.	Per Southampton.
Under 1 ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 " "	" 0 8 0	" 0 4 0
" 2 " "	" 0 11 0	" 0 8 0
" 3 " "	" 1 0 0	" 1 0 0
" 4 " "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

No. 4034.

The 15th December 1860.—The 23rd December falling on a Sunday, there will be an After-Packet on this occasion, owing to the Mail Steamer *Columbo* proceeding to Sea without anchoring at Kedgee on the morning of the 21st instant.

No. 2307.

The 10th December 1860.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Wednesday, the 19th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in Cash at the Window, at one Rupee for every quarter of an ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 3942.

The 13th December 1860.—The Post Master, Calcutta, begs to remind the Public of the orders of Government, dated 9th and 16th March 1860, which rule that all Newspapers shall be prepaid on and after the 1st proximo, and that Papers insufficiently stamped shall be charged with a fine, while Papers posted unpaid are not to be forwarded at all.



No. 2278.

The 13th December 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Letters for the Overland Mail, despatched from this Office up to the 3rd instant, and the Express Mail of the 4th, were in time for the Steamer that left Bombay on the 12th idem.

for transmission per Ship *Tubal Cain*, will be closed at this Office, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M.

No. 2316.

The 11th December 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Ferd Cross*, will be closed at this Office, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 2238.

The 14th December 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Port Blair and Rangoon,

**MEMORANDUM** shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 10th of November 1860, and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Pions left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
<i>Nemesis.</i>	14th Dec. 1860, at 6 P. M.	6 P. M.	8 <sup>3</sup> P. M.	9 <sup>1</sup> P. M.	2 H. 45 M.	4	3	7	33	23	56 7
										Total	84
										France	3
										Hong-Kong	1
										Singapore	1
										Mauritius	1
										Ceylon	1
										Madras	1
										Malta	1 Bag.
										Alexandria	1 "
										Cape	1 "
										Ditto	1 Packet.
										Mauritius	1 "
										Aden	1 "
										Suez	1 "
										Penang	1 "
										Bombay	1 "
										Hong-Kong	1 "
										Total	84

The 17th December 1860.



## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will hereforward be published weekly or twice a week according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately, on a payment of six Rupees per ann. or, if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to, as heretofore.*

#### **Extract of a Memorandum on the Cultivation and Manufacture of Indigo in the Mooltan District, by J. H. Morris, Esq.**

Indigo being one of the most valuable staples of this District, as well as the chief Revenue paying crop of three of the principal Tehsils in the same, it has appeared to me worth while to draw up a Memorandum on the subject of its culture, and manufacture here, together with a few general remarks on the probable future extension of this most valuable product.

2. The best description of land to grow Indigo is a light rich soil, without too much clay on the one hand or sand on the other; towards the low lands of the River less attention is paid to soil, but then the produce is generally inferior both in quality and quantity. Saltpetre ("Kullur") in the soil almost entirely prevents the growth of Indigo. The best Indigo is grown in the high lands ("Qatar or Rawa"), where there is a regular and plentiful supply of water.

3. No soil however good will grow Indigo without a great deal of irrigation, and in this District, Canal water is almost entirely used for this purpose, the method most in vogue being by overflow ("Puggoo"), the quantity that can be raised by this method being only limited by the extent of the area that can be brought under the influence of irrigation, little or no labor or expense being incurred. Next to "Puggoo," irrigation by Jalara on the Canal is preferred; this method is also much in vogue, especially in Estates where the land is above the low level of the Canal, and cannot be reached by the "Puggoo" irrigation, and although more expensive, still it is on the whole more certain. As to simple well irrigation, this crop requires such constant supplies of water that it does not pay to raise it in this manner, except in situations where water is very near the surface,

Indigo is hardly ever grown on "Lalaba" land, i. e. land watered by inundation from the River.

1. The Seed is sown during the months of Pausak and Jett, the lower Khader lands being sown rather earlier than those situated higher in the "Qata." The Plant takes from three and a half to four months to ripen when it is cut. The field is first flooded with water, and then the Seeds are sown broadcast on the water; this is done to ensure their sinking into the ground, that none may remain exposed to the action of the sun.

5. The land in which it is intended to grow Indigo is usually prepared during the cold season after the winter rains. It receives from four to five ploughings before the Seed is sown, and none after. The more labor thus expended the better the crop, but there is no ploughing after the first year.

6. The land is twice irrigated before the Seed is sown, and after that every third day for a month, or until the Plant is almost a foot high, when irrigation every eighth or tenth day suffices. When the Plants are young water is given only at night, and sparingly for fear of their rotting from standing in the water heated by the rays of the sun; even when the Plants are older and stronger, and in fact at every stage of its growth, the most discrimination is required in regulating the supply of water. An over-supply causes the leaves to turn yellow and deteriorate, whilst heavy falls of rain long continued do much injury, and often destroy the crop *in toto*. For the second year's Indigo less irrigation will suffice, it being watered every eighth or tenth day. First year's Indigo requires from eighteen to twenty waterings, whilst for the second year, thirteen or fourteen are sufficient.

7. Manure is not generally used, except in the Shoojahbad Tehseel, where it appears to be advantageously made use of. Weeding is however common either by the hand, or by Sheep and Goats

being pastured on the field, who eat the weeds without destroying the crop.

8. The amount of Seed sown, together with the average yield per beegah, varies according to the month of sowing; thus if the sowings take place in Baisāk and Jett six seers of Seed are used for each beegah, but if later, then eight seers. One sowing will however suffice for two years and sometimes three, the Plants being cut down to within half a part of the ground the first year, and allowed to grow again the second; these second year's Plants are called "Moundean." They require an early supply of water, and are killed by any severe frost.

9. With reference to the average yield per beegah, this, as stated above, varies according to the period of sowing; thus if sown in Baisāk and Jett, then the yield is ten seers the first year, and eight seers the second year. If in Har, then eight seers first year, and ten seers second year. The third year crop does not exceed five or six seers, and only the best land will produce Indigo for three successive years. Land generally lies fallow a couple of years before Indigo is again sown, unless it be of first rate quality. Generally speaking, if the sowings take place early in Baisāk and Jett, then the first year's produce is best, but if later, in Har, then that of the second year.

10. The young shoots of the Plant are visible above the ground from twenty four to thirty-six hours after the Seed is sown, and leaves begin to appear after the third day. The utmost length the Plant reaches is from four and a half to five feet, and it is known to be ripe and ready for the sickle when it begins to blossom; it is always cut before the Seed pods begin to form from six inches to one foot, being left in the ground for the second year's crop. Another test of preparedness is to take a leaf in the hand and rub it; if it leaves a black stain, then it is ready; not otherwise.

11. The Vats used for the manufacture of Indigo, and commonly called "Hons" are built in sets of three, two large on each side with a smaller one in the middle. They cost from Rupees 25 to 30 the set, and last for fifteen years and upwards.

12. When the Plant is ready two men are employed at Rupees 5 a month on each set of Vats; one cuts the Plant, the other attends to the latter operation of manufacturing and collecting the Indigo. The Plant when cut is tied up in bundles and at once taken to the larger Vats, in which they are placed upright with the stalks downwards, each Vat containing from eight to ten bundles; at evening the water is let in sufficiently to entirely cover the Plant, in which it is kept pressed down by heavy beams of wood placed across it. It is of importance that this steeping takes place as soon as possible after the Plant is cut, otherwise it dries up and is spoilt. After the Plant has been steeped from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, it is taken out, leaves and all, leaving only the liquid in the Vats, which the second workman now begins to churn up with an instrument like a large paddle; this lasts about four hours, and is an act requiring great practice. It is called "bellowa," the object being to assist the Indigo or sediment to precipitate, which it does in about an hour after the churning is over. The clear liquid is then drawn off, leaving the sediment or pulpy matter at the bottom of each large Vat, which is then transferred to the smaller Vat, and allowed to settle all night. In the morning the water is again drawn off from the smaller Vat,

the sediment carefully collected, tied up in a cloth, and drained on a heap of sand; finally it is dried in the sun, kneaded into a paste with the hand, and made up into small balls, a little oil being added to heighten the color.

13. The refuse matter of the steeping, commonly called "vull," is used as manure for all crops indiscriminately; it is considered a good manure for poor land, but it is not carefully used, and often does not amalgamate with the soil till the crop is nearly ready for cutting. Canal water is almost invariably used for the steeping process, the Vats being generally built in the vicinity of some large cut or branch of the Canal, from which an ample supply of water can be at once obtained.

14. As before stated, although the Plant requires regular and constant supplies of water, too much is fatal; slight falls of rain are beneficial, but heavy or continued rain is very injurious, either washing all the coloring matter out of the leaves, or else causing them to drop off. The Plant also will not bear submersion for any lengthened period, thus making good drainage an essential to its success. It is also subject to be attacked by a green insect somewhat resembling the blight, and called "Mooah Saree," which makes its appearance at all stages of its growth; another disease also common to it in its earlier stages, from the fifteenth to thirtieth day, brought on by excessive heat and the hot winds, which causes the Plant to dry up and wither away.

15. A set of Vats, as above stated, costs about Rupees 30—the two large Vats being four and a half feet in diameter, and three and one-sixth in depth, whilst the smaller Vat is about half the size, and even less. The Vats are built by the Proprietor, who also bears all the expenses of keeping the same in repair, &c., which are however trifling. All other expenses of manufacture, &c., are borne by the Cultivator up to the time that the Indigo is ready for the markets, when the produce is divided, the Proprietor generally taking one-third as his share. I must not also omit to mention that a beegah of land will generally grow enough Plants to fill four pair of Vats, and that each pair of Vats will produce rather about more than two seers per diem during the steeping season, thus making the average yield of Indigo per beegah to be from eight to ten seers.

16. The following is a pretty correct estimate of the average detailed expenditure per beegah during the first year:—

	R.	A.	P.
1. Price of Seed, seven and a half seers	0	12	0
2. Hire of Bullocks	0	12	■
3. Laborers for cultivating and stacking	0	14	0
4. Expenses of irrigation and watching	0	12	0
5. Manufacture	0	12	0
6. Contingencies	0	4	0
7. Rent of Vats, or interest on Capital.	■	2	0
8. Expenses of Chers and Kumees	0	10	0
9. Government Revenue	0	10	0
<b>Total</b>	6	2	0

For the second year, items 1, 2, and four anhas of 4, may be deducted, thus reducing the expenditure by 1-12, and the yearly total to 4-8, and making the yearly average for both years to be 5-4. Now, assuming the yearly yield to be eight seers,

and the price 50 Rupees per maund, we get the money-value of the grown produce per beegah to be 10 Rupees; therefore the net profit per beegah will be 10 Rupees—5-4=1-12. 1½ must here mention that the above calculations of gross produce, average price, &c, only apply to the ordinary Indigo lands of this District, and not to the very superior produce of the lands of the Shoojahbad Tehseel, together with portions of Tehseels Mooltan and Ladrin. In these, notwithstanding that the Government Revenue ranges from 12 annas to Rupees 1-8 per beegah, the net profit will be nearly, if not quite double, that above stated.

17. There are three different kinds of Indigo. The first and best description called *Pamunab* is known by a reddish tinge pervading it; in this the dye is richer and purer, whilst the specific gravity is less; its average price ranges from Rupees 50 to 80 per maund, and it is confined chiefly to some of the best Estates of Tehseels Shoojahbad, Mooltan, and Ladrin. The second kind is called *Pukka Sawah*; its specific gravity is greater, whilst the dye is inferior in color, and contains a larger proportion of impurities; it fetches from 40 to 60 Rupees per maund. The third, *Kutcha Sawah*, is altogether inferior, and sells at from 25 to 40 Rupees per maund.

18. The value of the Indigo is determined solely by the richness and purity of the dye, which again is almost entirely dependant on the manufacture, an act requiring the utmost skill and discrimination, and one that can only be learnt by long and constant practice. The churning process (*hilana*) is the most important; if this continued too long, the Indigo is spoiled; if not enough, the color is dead and full. So again with the steeping—any mistake as to the time of removing the weights and extracting the Plants will greatly deteriorate the quality of the dye. The value of the produce is also in some measure dependant on the soil, though, as above stated, the chief consideration is the irrigation, a plentiful and regular supply of water being required to ensure a good crop. Another important consideration is the state of the atmosphere at the cutting season. It should be clear and sunny without either rain or clouds, which have an injurious effect on the produce.

20. From the above description of the manufacture of Indigo in this District, it will be seen how rude the mode is, and how ill calculated for the production of so rich and valuable a dye, still, notwithstanding this, it is greatly sought after by foreign Merchants, large quantities being early exported to Bombay, Calcutta, and other places. I have also heard that, notwithstanding the rudeness of the manufacture, so good is the actual dye as to astonish many Bengal Planters who have seen it. That the quality of the Indigo grown here is such that, with proper supervision and careful manufacture, it would amply repay any amount of capital expended on its production is evident from Mr. Verelst's letter to the Commissioner, dated 17th September 1855, in which he states that by experiments made in the Shoojahbad Tehseel, he has produced Indigo of excellent quality, "on sending a sample of which, together with one of Native manufacture to Calcutta, the former was valued by the Brokers there at Rupees 140 per maund, whilst the latter was pronounced to be not worth the cost of transport."

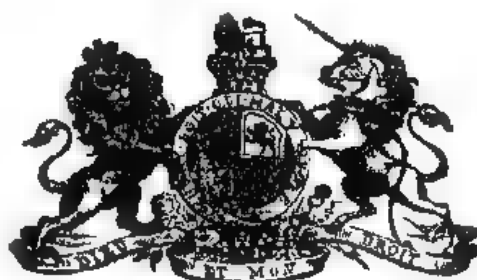
21. The production of Indigo in this District appears to have arisen simultaneously with the

introduction of irrigation by Inundation Canals. The Puttan Rulers, as also their successor, Dewan Sawan Mull, invariably realized the Revenue due from this product in kind, at rates varying from one-third to one-fifth of the gross produce. Money assessments on land growing Indigo were entirely unknown, whilst the "bhaolee" rates depended chiefly on whether the Canals were in the first instance made by the Government or the Zemindars; in the former case one-third and one-fifth was taken, on the latter one-fifth or one-sixth.

22. Although the Puttans may be said to have introduced the growth of Indigo, still it is to Sawan Mull that the chief credit is due for having greatly extended the production of this most valuable crop, and made it, as it now is, the principal staple of this District. By him the old Canals were enlarged and improved in addition to two or three new ones constructed, whilst large branches or cuts were multiplied to such a degree that the lower portion of the Peninsula presented the appearance of a perfect net work of Canals. Having by these means provided the irrigation necessary for the production of Indigo, its growth was encouraged by lighter "bhaolee" rates being fixed for all new lands brought under this crop, so that in the course of a few years there was a very visible and large increase in the amount of Indigo annually produced. This was particularly the case with the Sutlej Canals, from one of which alone the Sirdarwah of Tehseel Ladrin, the Dewan realized from nine hundred to one thousand maunds per annum of excellent Indigo, where the Puttan did not get two hundred.

23. Such was the state of things on the accession of British Rule in 1819, but from that time up to the present date, I fear there has been a gradual falling-off in the production of this most valuable produce, which may, I think, be ascribed chiefly to two causes, 1st, to the want of direct Government interest in the production of this or any other particular crop; and, secondly, to the absence of any satisfactory arrangements for the effectual clearance of the Inundation Canals. Under the Seik Government it was the principal object of each Ruler to realize as much Revenue as possible, and consequently, with collections made in kind, the more valuable the crop, the larger the amount realized, hence one and all were personally interested in encouraging the growth of so valuable a produce as Indigo, towards which they assisted not only with their power and influence, but also with their capital, by lending pecuniary aid to those who without it would have been unable to make a beginning. So again with the Inundation Canals, each Kardar was made responsible that the supply of water was plentiful and regular; indeed so well aware was Sawan Mull that the successful production of Indigo depended on an early, plentiful, and constant supply of water, that the effectual clearance and punctual opening of the Canal was considered as much the duty of the Kardar as the collection of the Revenue.

24. It may perhaps be urged that, under our Revenue system, with a fixed money assessment, greater encouragement is given to the production of valuable crops than where collections are made in kind; but to this I would answer, that this encouragement, though doubtless in reality greater, is of an indirect nature, whilst the latter is more direct and tangible, and therefore more acceptable to Zemindars of the



# GAZETTE

## GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP.

Published by Authority.

MIRZAPORE.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

### Foreign Department.

No. 102.

*Camp Rance-ka Talao, the 13th Decr. 1860.*

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain E. W. Dun of the 42nd Madras Native Infantry, to act as Commandant of the Bhopal Levy.

No. 104.

Mr. C. R. Coles, 1st Assistant to the Political Agent at Rewah, received charge of the Agency Office from Captain W. Osborne C. B. on the 1st Instant.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the date on which Captain Osborne C. B. proceeds on furlough.

Mr. C. R. Coles, 1st Assistant, to officiate as Political Agent at Rewah.

Lieutenant T. Acton, 2nd Assistant, to officiate as 1st Assistant at Nagode.

Lieutenant P. Ward, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, Officiating Adjutant Nagode Police, to officiate as 2nd Assistant at Rewah.

No. 106.

Major R. L. Taylor, C. B. resumed charge of the Moywar Political Agency on the 24th ultimo.

No. 16.

### Home Department

*Camp Benares, the 8th December 1860.*

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain H. Pester of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of the Police of the Camp of His Excellency under the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1836.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India,*

*with the Govr. Gnl.*

No. 5A. of 1860.  
General Order of His Excellency the Governor General of India.

Camp Benares, the 8th December 1860.

Captain H. L. Pester, of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the Sudder Bazar with the Camp of His Excellency the Governor General.

No. 6A. of 1860.

Camp Benares, the 8th December 1860.

The Services of Captain E. Smyth of the late 13th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces for appointment in the Department of Public Instruction.

No. 7A. of 1860.

Camp Benares, the 10th December 1860.

His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Nagpore Irregular Force, with effect from the 29th of October 1860

2nd Regiment Infantry.

Lieutenant T. E. L. Higginson, 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Adjutant, to be 2nd in Command.

Lieutenant W. Playfair, 4th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Higginson.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-Genl.,  
Secy. to the Govt of India,  
with the Govr. Genl.

No. 4.

Head Quarters, Camp Benares.

Public Works Department.

General Establishments, the 10th Decr. 1860.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Yule Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, received charge of his Office from Captain C. H. Dickens, Offg. Secretary on the 8th instant.

The Services of Captain Dickens are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for special duty.

H YULE, Lieut. Col.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Govr. Genl.

Foreign Department.

Camp Benares, the 10th December 1860.

The following despatches upon the subject of Adoptions, as affecting succession in the Native States and Principalities of India, are published by order of His Excellency the Governor General.

A. R. YOUNG,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.

No. 43A.

Simla, 30th April 1860.

TO

THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, Bart., M P.,

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

SIR,

IN accordance with the intention expressed in my Despatch No. 19, of the 6th of December last, I desire to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Government the general subject of adoption, as affecting the succession to the Native States and Principalities of India.

2. I have in the course of my recent march through Upper India been forcibly struck by the want of some clear and well understood rule of practice in our dealings with the Princes and Chiefs upon this subject.

It is not that the measures taken, under the orders of the late Court of Directors, in dealing with doubtful or lapsed successions, have not in many instances been liberal, and even generous; and certainly there is not, at the present moment, any disposition on the part of Native States to doubt the general good will towards them of the paramount power. But there appears to be a haze of doubt and mistrust in the mind of each Chief as to the policy which the Government will apply to his own State in the event of his leaving no natural heir to his throne, and each seems to feel, not without reason, that in such case the ultimate fate of his country is uncertain.

3. It is to this alone that I can attribute the extraordinary satisfaction with which my assurance to Sindiah that the Government would see with pleasure his adoption of a successor if lineal heirs should fail him, and that it was the desire of the paramount power that his House should be perpetuated and flourish, was accepted by those attached to his Court;—to the extent that at Gwalior the news was received with rejoicing very like that which would have marked the birth of an heir. For there is not a State in India, which has had stronger or more practical proofs of the wish of the British Government that its integrity should be maintained, than Gwalior; from the time when, in 1826 and 1827, the then Maharajah was in his last illness perseveringly pressed by Lord Amherst to adopt an heir, and was assured that nothing could be further from the wish and intention of the Government than to exercise then or thereafter any intervention in the internal administration of his country, or to pretend to control the succession to his State, down to 1843 when the present Maharajah, then a child, was placed upon his throne, and confirmed in the possession of it by Lord Ellenborough in person.

4. To the same cause I ascribe the manifest pleasure of the Maharajah of Rewah when a like assurance was given to him. He said to me that his family had been in Rewah for eleven hundred years, and that my words had dispelled an ill wind that had long been blowing upon him. A son had lately been born to him; but if any Prince might reasonably expect his adoption of a successor to be respected without a special promise to that effect, it would be one who is bound to us by treaty, and who can show an unusually long and uninterrupted descent from an ancient Rajpoot stock, which for centuries has steadily held its own against all intrusion whether by Mahomedans, Mahrattas, or Pindaries, as is the case with the Maharajah of Rewah.

5. I could adduce other instances, such as those of the Maharajah of Cashmere, the Maharajah of Puttala, and the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutledge country, in which the value attached to the announcement, and the eagerness to have it solemnly recorded, were strongly marked.

6. I believe that the chief cause of this feeling is the vagueness that has prevailed in our policy respecting adoptions. That policy has not only been incoherent, but even when an adoption has been admitted there has often been long discussion in India and references to the Home Government, before a final decision has been taken, thereby giving rise to doubts of our real desire to admit it.

7. But it is not only through what has passed between the Government of India and Native Courts, that our hesitation and uncertainty have been made manifest to the latter. Within the last ten or twelve years, the discussion between the Government of India and the Home Government, and the keen conflict of opinions between individuals of experience and of the highest authority in India and in England, upon this

question of adoption, have been laid bare to all who have chosen to examine them. Since 1849, the official correspondence on not less than sixteen or seventeen cases of doubtful succession and of adoption have been printed by orders of Parliament. In these papers, there is every variety of opinion as to the claims of Native States on the one hand, and as to the duty, rights, and policy of the British Government on the other.

And it must not be supposed that, because these documents are published in Blue Books and in English, they are beyond the knowledge of Native Courts. They are, on the contrary, sought for and studied by those whose dearest prospects they so closely affect. It is not many months since I was informed by the Governor General's Agent in Central India, that a Native Court had received from England the Parliamentary papers on Dhar before they had reached my own hands

8. A brief examination of the papers named in the margin will show how irre-

Papers relative to the Rajah of Sattara, printed by order of the House of Commons March 1st 1849	concilably at
Papers respecting the succession by adoption of Sovereign Princes in India, printed by order of the House of Commons February 16th 1850	variance with
Papers on the annexation of Jhansi, printed by order of the House of Commons, July 17th 1855	each other are
Papers on the annexation of Kerowlee, printed by order of the House of Commons, August 3rd 1855	the views

which the highest authorities have taken of a subject which lies at the very root of the future existence of Native States.

9. There is disagreement even on the first fundamental point of all,—our own duty

In one place it is urged that we are bound not to neglect rightful opportunities of

See Minutes of Lord Dalhousie on Sattara August 30th 1849 paragraphs 25 30 and on Kerowlee, August 30th 1852 paragraph 7  
See Minutes of Mr Lewis on Kerowlee, September 26th 1852  
See Minutes of Mr Willoughby on Sattara, May 11th 1848

acquiring territory or revenue by refusing to permit adoption in independent States where there has been a total failure of all heirs ; and that we should take these opportunities of consolidating our territories, and of getting rid of petty in-

tervening principalities.

In another place, and by other authority, it is contended that the absorption of

See Minute of Sir J. Littleton on Sattara Sept. 5th 1849	small independent principalities, which happen to
See Dissent of Mr Shepherd on Sattara, Jan. 6th 1849	be surrounded by our own territories, will not
See Dissent of Mr Tucker on Sattara, Jan. 3rd 1849	always augment our power, but will be a source

of weakness to ourselves without being a benefit to the people.

10. Neither is there agreement on the subject of our own rights. On this head there arise, as might be expected, many complications from differences of origin, of race, and of tradition amongst the various Native States. Some are designated "independent," as having maintained their existence under successive paramount dynasties, and having suffered comparatively little interference in their internal affairs from any. Such are the Rajpootana States, some of the Bundelcund States, and others. Some are called "dependent" as having been created or re-established by the Moguls, or the Peishwa, or ourselves, and as having been invested in some instances with authority short of Sovereign authority. Such were Sattara, Jhansi, Jalaoun. Then there are disputed points arising out of race and usages :—whether in a Rajpoot State the widow of a Rajah may adopt a son without having received her husband's permission? To what extent in a Rajpoot State the voice of the principal Officers of the State is necessary to the recognition of the succession? Whether in a Bundela State the Chief may adopt a stranger to the exclusion of collaterals? Whether in Hindoo States generally the senior widow of a Chief is allowed to adopt unreservedly, or is limited to a choice within certain degrees of affinity? These are points of nicety which probably it would be impossible to rule absolutely, and with satisfaction to all. But, putting



aside for the present all small complications, there remain broad and important questions of right on our part, upon which the very highest of our Officers are at issue.

11. In one paper it is maintained to be beyond doubt that a Prince's adoption of any individual does not constitute the latter heir to the principality, or to Sovereign rights, until the adoption has received the sanction of the Sovereign power ; and that this sanction may be withheld even from independent States.

See Minute of Lord Dalhousie on Sattara, paragraphs 2, 3, and 30.  
See Minute of Mr. Willoughby on Sattara, paragraph 10.

Elsewhere it is confidently laid down that Hindoo Sovereign Princes, in failure of heirs male of the body, have a right to adopt to the exclusion of collateral heirs, and that the British Government is bound to acknowledge the adoption, provided that it be regular and not in violation of Hindoo law ; and further, that even in the case of a fief or dependency a legal adoption cannot be barred by the Government or Lord paramount.

See Minutes of Lord Maitland, October 28th 1837.  
See Minute of Lord Auckland on Ootcha, January 2nd 1842, paragraph 4.

See Minute of Sir George Clerk on Sattara, April 12th 1840, paragraphs 11 and 12.

12. It is impossible that the minds of Native Rulers, and of their people, should not be disquieted so long as such a question as this, bearing as it does upon every class of State, independent and dependent, is allowed to remain in doubt. For the doubt has been only partially resolved by the decision of the Court of Directors. The Court were " fully satisfied that by the general law and custom of India a dependent principality, like that of Sattara, cannot pass to an adopted heir without the consent of the paramount power." But this decision extends only to dependent principalities, and not even to these unreservedly ; for all dependent principalities are not like that of Sattara, which was created or resuscitated by the British Government upon conditions framed by that Government, and of which that Government might perhaps be assumed to be the rightful interpreter.

See Despatch from the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, January 24th 1849.

In another place, the Court of Directors draw a marked distinction between the case of Sattara, a State of recent origin, and of our own creation, and that of Kerowlee, an old Rajpoot State, which has existed from a time long anterior to our rule in India. But there is no admission that even in such a case as that of Kerowlee we are bound to recognise an adoption. It is rather implied that the question is one of expediency, and that even in that case there might have been grounds for taking the opportunity to substitute our own Government for that of a Native Ruler.

See Despatch from the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, on Kerowlee, January 26th 1853.

13. Another point upon which strong difference of opinion will be found in the papers referred to, and which has a most important bearing upon the claims of many Native States, is the meaning of the words " heirs and successors," in the several treaties and grants in which we find them used.

The instances in which the Government of India has bound itself by engagements or concessions to a Chief and " his heirs and successors," or " to his heirs for ever," without explanation of what is to constitute the right of succession or inheritance, are very numerous. The question arises whether the expression is to be interpreted according to our own sense, which would limit it to heirs and successors by blood, or to be extended to heirs and successors by adoption, when the adoption has taken place in accordance with Hindoo law, and with the custom of the other party to the engagement.

14. This question has never, so far as I know, received an authoritative answer. Perhaps the decision of the Court of Directors on the case of Sattara may be regarded as

having determined it against the admission of an adopted heir and successor where a dependent Chiefship is concerned ; but this is not clear, for other considerations were mixed up in that case.

It is a question which is sure to recur. There are several of the Hill States, the possession of which was confirmed to their respective Chiefs by special grants after the Goorkha War of 1814, and in dealing with which a decision upon it may any day be called for, owing to the terms in which the grants are couched.

15. Whilst there has been so much doubt as to the duty and rights of our Government in India, there has not been less as to its policy

16. Probably that view of our policy which would prescribe the retention in our hands of the power to disallow adoption, and thereby to secure to ourselves an accession of territory, could not be expressed in terms more moderate or less calculated to alarm Native States than those used by Lord Auckland, when, in reference to the Colaba succession, he declared that we ought to "persevere in the one clear and direct course of abandoning no just and honorable accession of territory or revenue, while all existing claims of right are at the same time scrupulously respected."

But this declaration contains nothing re-assuring or clear to those who will be most affected by it. It has been shown that the opinions of the very highest authorities in India and in England,—of those, in fact, with whom alone the decision of such matters rested,—have differed widely as to what accessions of territory would be just, and as to what claims of right do exist, and do deserve our respect.

17. Nor does it appear possible to lay down these points with certainty by any declaration, however detailed and elaborate.

We profess indeed to be guided by the Hindoo law, and by the practice of those who have preceded us as rulers in India. But as to what that practice has been we are not agreed amongst ourselves. If indeed we never referred to it but for the purpose of avoiding carefully all new encroachments upon the liberties of Native States, and with the determination that our authority in questions of succession should be exercised with at least as much forbearance as was shown by the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas, a little uncertainty would be immaterial. We could easily make sure of erring only on the right side. But it has been appealed to in support of a pretension to withhold our assent to adoption even in the case of independent States, thereby making the State a lapse to the British Government ; and yet we have not shown, so far as I can find, a single instance in which adoption by a Sovereign Prince has been invalidated by a refusal of assent from the paramount power.

18. I venture to think that no such instance can be adduced, and that the practice which has prevailed is truly described by Sir Henry Lawrence, where he says, "The confirmation of the Suzerain is necessary in all cases ; he is the arbitrator of all contested adoptions ; he can set aside one or other for informality, irregularity, or for misconduct ; but it does not appear by the rules or practices of any of the Sovereignities, or by our own practices with the Istumrardars of Ajmere, that the paramount State can refuse confirmation to one or other claimant, and confiscate the State, however small."

I am aware that Sir Henry Lawrence, who when this was written was the Agent of the Governor General in Rajpootana, speaks only of that part of India. But although the strong brotherhood of the Rajpoot States, their geographical position, and other circumstances, caused their relations with the Emperors of Delhi to remain more clearly defined and less subject to capricious change than those of other feudatory

States, I believe that there is no example of any Hindoo State, whether in Rajpootana or elsewhere, lapsing to the paramount power by reason of that power withholding its assent to an adoption.

19. It has been argued that the right to grant sanction implies the right to withhold it. This, however sound logically, is neither sound nor safe practically. The histories of feudal governments furnish abundant examples of long established privileges habitually renewed as acts of grace from the paramount powers, but which those powers have never thought of refusing for purposes of their own, or upon their own judgment alone.

\* See Minutes of Mr. Reid, and Lord Falkland with Batters, 25th April, and 28th July, 1846.

20. Then as regards our other rule of guidance, the Hindoo law. It has been said by one who is well competent to speak on the subject that, "it is hunting after a shadow to search for laws of inheritance to Chiefships in India, so fixed as the Government desires to obtain."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The Hindoo law, which is so comprehensive regarding rights to private property, does not provide distinctly for Chiefships. It is not fair therefore to desire a claimant to support his pretensions by adducing fixed laws." And in the same letter it is observed, in reference to certain views of the right of succession amongst the Hill Chiefs, that "it is the inconsistency, caprice, and mutability of our opinions regarding all great principles that is the bane of our supremacy in India." I fear that as regards the matter now under consideration this is too true.

21. And now I would beg Her Majesty's Government to consider whether the time has not come when we may, with advantage to all, adopt and announce some rule in regard to succession in Natives States more distinct than that which we have been seeking to derive from the sources above mentioned; not by setting aside the Hindoo law, wherever that avails, and not by diminishing in the least degree the consideration which the feudatory States have experienced at the hands of former ruling dynasties; but, on the contrary, by increasing this consideration, and at the same time making our future practice plain and certain.

22. A time so opportune for the step can never occur again. The last vestiges of the Royal House of Delhi, from which for our own convenience we had long been content to accept a vicarious authority, have been swept away. The last pretender to the representation of the Peishwa has disappeared. The Crown of England stands forth the unquestioned ruler and paramount power in all India, and is for the first time brought face to face with its feudatories. There is a reality in the Suzerainty of the Sovereign of England which has never existed before, and which is not only felt but eagerly acknowledged by the Chiefs. A great convulsion has been followed by such a manifestation of our strength as India had never seen, and if this in its turn be followed by an act of general and substantial grace to the Native Chiefs, over and above the special rewards which have already been given to those whose services deserve them, the measure will be seasonable and appreciated.

23. Such an act of grace, and, in my humble opinion, of sound policy, would be an assurance to every Chief above the rank of Jageordar who now governs his own territory, no matter how small it may be, or where it may be situated, or whence his authority over it may in the first instance have been derived, that the paramount power desires to see his Government perpetuated, and that, on failure of natural heirs, his adoption of a successor according to Hindoo law (if he be a Hindoo), and to the customs of his race, will be recognised, and that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to him, so long as his house is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties or grants which record its obligations to the British Government.

24. The effect to be expected from this measure may be shortly described.

25. To the old Principalities of Rajpootana it would be of no direct importance. There adoption have been hitherto generally respected by all Ruling Powers, and if any class of Chiefs feels secure that we shall not question their claims to adopt successors, it is probably the Princes of Rajpootana.

To the great houses of Sindiah, Holkar, Rewah, Puttiala, and to other smaller ones, to whom the promise has already been made, it would be no new concession.

But to all other Chiefs, to the Gaekwar, and others in Western India,—to those in Central India, in Bundelcund, and in the Hill States, it would be a most welcome assurance.

26. It would re-assure them upon a matter on which they are especially sensitive,—the continuance of the representation and dignity of their families.

It would remove a distinction, already adverted to, which has been drawn between independent and dependent States, founded (though I venture to think not quite correctly founded) upon Lord Metcalfe's Minute of October 28th 1837, and would do away with the difference of treatment between the independent Chiefs and the Chief of a State like Jalaoun or Jhansi, who, although he and his forefathers may have exercised for more than a century the full functions of government, is not considered entitled to adopt a successor because the Peshwa had recognized his ancestor only as a Subadar.

It would shew at once, and for ever, that we are not lying in wait for opportunities of absorbing territory, and that we do deliberately desire to keep alive a feudal aristocracy where one still exists. It would establish this more conclusively, and bring it home to many more minds than the promises and declarations recently made in Durbar to the powerful Chiefs to whom we were under special obligations.

27. I have proposed that the assurance should be given to every Chief who now governs his own territory, and who holds a position higher than that of a Jageerdar.

This will mark a line which will be generally clear and intelligible, and it will accord with the one main distinction drawn by Lord Metcalfe between Chiefs who are, and Chiefs who are not, entitled to adopt.

Nevertheless I think that some exceptions in favor of Jageerdars should be made. A Jageer is usually an assignment of land or revenue, in consideration of services, and not hereditary, or hereditary only for a generation or two. But, as Lord Metcalfe observes, there are in Bundelcund Chiefs whom it is difficult to place in either of the

See DeCruz's Political Relations, page 39 and Seq. classes which he describes; and it is clear that he alludes to some who are there called Jageerdars.

In their case the word means much more than in other parts of India. Their territories, and the administration thereof, have been granted to them and to their successors in perpetuity so long as certain obligations are observed, and the concession of the privilege of adoption to the most influential amongst them would have a beneficial effect not only in that disjointed Province, which, whatever may be our desire and how-

ever stringently we might enforce lapses, we could not hope to consolidate under our own administration for many generations to come, but throughout India.\* In these last

\* These Jageerdars resemble those of whom Sir John Malcolm wrote as follows: "Adoptions which are universally recognised as legal among Hindus, are not a strict right (any more than direct heir) where grants of land are for service."  
"But we have received the submission of the Jageerdars, confirmed their estates, honored them, and have continued to do so by treating them as princes, but while a few have been permitted to adopt, others have denied the privilege, and while we declare their direct heirs are entitled to succeed, we lie in wait (I can call it nothing else) to seize their hereditary estates on failure of heirs, throwing them and their adherents and the country into a state of doubt and distraction. These families should either never have been placed in possession of these countries, or never have been removed from them." *Life and correspondence of Sir John Malcolm*, November 14th 1830.

mentioned cases it would be expedient to require a Nuzurana whenever adoption took effect. From a fourth to a third of a year's revenue would, I think, be a fitting amount.

28. The case of the Mahomedan Chiefs remains to be considered. Adoption, in the full sense in which it is exercised by Hindoo Chiefs, they cannot claim. But adoption of one collateral in preference to another of closer affinity has been allowed to them where lineal heirs have failed; and it seems that it is also in accordance with Mahomedan law and usage that the Sovereign should select from among his sons the one whom he may desire to succeed to him. The King of Delhi exercised this right shortly before his rebellion.

To the Mahomedan Chiefs then the assurance to be given would be that the paramount power desires to see their governments perpetuated, and that any succession to them which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

29. I recommend that in every case, Mahomedan, or Hindoo, the assurance should be conveyed to each Chief individually, and not by a general notification addressed to all. This would be necessary in order to avoid future claims from petty Jageerdars or others whom it is not intended to include in the measure.

30. The proposed measure will not debar the Government of India from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so. This has long been our practice. We have repeatedly exercised the power with the assent, and sometimes at the desire, of the Chief Authority in the State, and it is one which, used with good judgment and moderation, it is desirable that we should retain. It will indeed, when once the proposed assurance shall have been given, be more easy than heretofore to exercise it without provoking jealousy of any designs upon the independence of the State.

31. Neither will the assurance, if worded as proposed, diminish our right to visit a State with the heaviest penalties, even to confiscation, in the event of disloyalty or flagrant breach of engagement.

Upon this point I beg to refer to the following passages in papers by Sir George Clerk;

"We should look for escheats, not from such a source as the doubtful meaning of the stipulation of an agreement, but from the incorrigible misconduct of allies when thrown back, as they should be, on the responsibilities of the Sovereign rights relinquished to them, rendering punishment in such cases signal and salutary, by abstaining from half measures, such as largely pensioning or managing for the delinquent, or substituting his child, wife, or minister." And again—

"The proper punishment for the paramount State to inflict for gross mismanagement and oppression, such as prevails to a considerable extent in these Hills, would be sequestration of the Chiefdoms, but this would not be fair until we had revived their interest in their ancient territories, by manifesting the same respect for their rights founded on a possession of many centuries, as is entertained by the people in general. Could we do so with confidence in our general disinterestedness, our severity, when

“ called for, would be rightly and beneficially understood ; and, for the most part, that confidence <sup>43</sup> would correct the motives to neglectful or tyrannical conduct requiring punishment.”

I consider these views to be sound, not only in the cases to which they refer, but in those of Native States generally ; and I would apply then generally, with this single limitation,—that the penalty of sequestration, or confiscation, should be used only when the misconduct or oppression is such as to be not only heinous in itself, but of a nature to constitute indisputably a breach of loyalty or of recorded engagement to the paramount power.

32. It is certain that objection to the proposed measure will be taken on the ground that it will cut off future opportunities of accession of territory, and that it is our duty not to forego these. I regard this not as an objection, but as a recommendation ; and I cannot take that view of our duty.

33. Notwithstanding the greater purity and enlightenment of our administration, its higher tone, and its surer promise of future benefit to the people, as compared with any Native Government, I still think that we have before us a higher and more pressing duty than that of extending our direct rule ; and that our first care should be to strengthen that rule within its present limits, and to secure for our general supremacy the contented acquiescence and respect of all who are subjected to it.

Our supremacy will never be heartily accepted and respected so long as we leave ourselves open to the doubts which are now felt, and which our uncertain policy has justified, as to our ultimate intentions towards Native States.

We shall not become stronger so long as we continue adding to our territory without adding to our European force ; and the additions to that force which we already require are probably as large as England can conveniently furnish, and they will certainly cost as much as India can conveniently pay.

As to Civil Government, our English Officers are too few for the work which they have on their hands, and our financial means are not yet equal to the demands upon us. Accession of territory will not make it easier to discharge our already existing duties in the administration of justice, the prosecution of public works, and in many other ways.

34. The safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of Native Chiefs well affected to us. Setting aside the well known services rendered by Sindiah, and, subsequently, by the Maharajahs of Rewah, Chirkaree, and others over the wide tract of Central India, where our authority is most broken in upon by Native States, I venture to say that there is no man who remembers the condition of Upper India in 1857 and 1858, and who is not thankful that in the centre of the large and compact British province of Rohilkund there remained the solitary little State of Rampore still administered by its own Mahomedan prince ; and that on the borders of the Punjab, and of the districts above Delhi, the Chief of Puttiala and his kinsmen still retained their hereditary authority unimpaired.

In the time of which I speak, these patches of Native government served as breakwaters to the storm which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave. And in quiet times they have their uses ;—Restless men who will accept no profession but arms, crafty intriguers bred up in Native Courts, and others who would chafe at our stricter and more formal rule, live there contentedly. And should the day come when India shall be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more than ordinary risk, one of our best mainstays will be found in these Native States. But to make

them so, we must treat their Chiefs and influential families with consideration and generosity, teaching them that in spite of all suspicions to the contrary their independence is safe, that we are not waiting for plausible opportunities to convert their country into British territory, and convincing them that they have nothing to gain by helping to displace us in favor of any new rulers from within or from without.

35. It was long ago said by Sir John Malcolm, that if we made all India into Zillahs it was not in the nature of things that our Empire should last fifty years; but that if we could keep up a number of Native States, without political power, but as royal instruments, we should exist in India as long as our Naval superiority in Europe was maintained.

Of the substantial truth of this opinion I have no doubt, and recent events have made it more deserving of our attention than ever.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) CANNING.

No. 46.

*Kurnaul 10th May 1860.*

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, *Bart., M P.,*  
*Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.*

SIR,

IN my Despatch No. 42 of the 26th ultimo, respecting the Chiefship of Bughat, I referred to another Despatch on the subject of the Hill States generally as having been addressed to you. I regret that I was not able to send the last mentioned Despatch by the same Mail with that which referred to it. I now repair the omission.

2. I beg to call your attention to the Memorandum upon the Hill States, which Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner of the Cis Sutledge Division, has drawn up. It describes concisely, but very clearly, the position in which the Hill Chiefs stand towards the British Government, and it presents (as I venture to think) very strong reasons for adopting the course which I have pressed upon you in a Despatch of the 30th ultimo, of declaring to the Hill Chiefs as to others, that failing lineal heirs, or heirs of their own blood, their adoption of successors to their Chiefships will be recognized.

3. The Commissioner has suggested this and another alternative course, by either of which confidence might be given to the Chiefs, and consistency and greater liberality secured in our treatment of cases of succession and lapse. The alternative is, that investigation should be made of the pedigree of each Chief's family for 150 years back, and that all descendants of the ancestor of that date should be admitted as eligible to the succession:—also that the former grants from the British Government, mostly of the date of 1815, should be recalled, and that they should be renewed in this more liberal spirit.

4. I am of opinion that the concession of adoption is by far the preferable measure. It avoids tedious investigations, some of which might prove of uncertain result, and the purpose of which might not be understood; and it is more thoroughly in accordance with the traditions and feelings of Rajpoot Families. Whichever course be chosen, I would not recall the grants of 1815. This process is not necessary, and is better omitted, even though the object be to make the terms of the grants more favorable to the holders of them.

5. A perusal of the papers relating to Omaid Sing's case may perhaps suggest two objections to giving to the Hill Chiefs a more lasting tenure of their States;—the



mismanagement and oppression which according to Sir George Clerk's testimony in 1842 then prevailed in the Hills; and the value to the British Government of retaining to itself the lapse of lands suited to tea plantations and other purposes of improvement.

6. Upon the first head I would observe, that in Sir George Clerk's view, the greater respect which it is proposed to show to the old rights of the Chiefs will leave us quite as well able as we are now to punish and correct mismanagement and oppression by temporary sequestration; and that the instances of oppression are not so frequent or serious as they used to be. This may be due, in part, to a closer watch kept upon the Chiefs of late years; but I believe that it is mainly to be attributed to the fact that the people are able to migrate, without restraint, from the territory of one Hill Chief to that of another, each of whom is glad enough to receive upon his lands refugees from his neighbour's State, and none daring to resent their reception, as would have been done before our rule became paramount in these Hills. Each Chief therefore, for his own interest, refrains from oppression.

7. In some of the States the value of the ground for tea culture is indisputable; but, until other roads than the one great Thibet Road are carried through the Hills, the lands suitable for European settlers will continue to be very limited; and although it might be a convenience to us that some of those lands should fall into our hands, it is certain that the direct government of at least one half of the Hill States would be a dead weight and a loss to us. The British Government cannot wisely desire to have cast upon it the responsibility of administering, by its own Officers, States so far remote in the mountains, and so little productive or politically important as Bussahir, Komharsen, Mangul, Blagul, and others; and if we pursue the course of annexing those which lie conveniently, as we have done in the case of Bughat, and of allowing collateral succession in those which it does not suit us to take, as we have done in the case of Komharsen, we must not be surprised if our policy fails to be understood or respected.

I have the honor to be &c.,

(Signed.) CANNING.

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No. 59.

*India Office, London, 26th July 1860.*

MY LORD,

Parā. 1. In several recent communications, your Excellency has informed me that during your vice-regal progress through Central and Upper India, you availed yourself of every opportunity that presented itself to you for a formal declaration, in Darbar, that the British Government desired to perpetuate, in undiminished power and prosperity, the Houses of those Native Princes and Chiefs, who, throughout the recent period of trouble and disaster, had been true to their allegiance to the paramount State. To the Maharajahs Sindiah and Holkar, to the Maharajah of Rewah, to the Maharajah of Cashmere, to the Great Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States and to others of less note, you publicly conveyed the gratifying assurance that in the event of failure of direct heirs, the British Government would recognise, as Chiefs of their several Houses, the heirs adopted by them in accordance with the law and with the usages of their respective families.

2. These measures have already received the approbation of Her Majesty's Government. But gratifying as they were to the Princes and Chiefs, who were thus assured of the continuance of their Houses, it was not improbable that they would be



regarded by the Native Community at large as special acts of grace, in consideration of good service rendered to the paramount State, and that some feelings of doubt and disquietude might be excited in the minds of those to whom the same assurances had not been conveyed. Your Excellency, therefore, lost no time in placing upon record and laying before Her Majesty's Government the sentiments which you entertain with respect to the propriety of a general measure of recognition, calculated to give renewed confidence to all the Princes and Chiefs of India whose minds had been unsettled by some recent decisions of the British Government.

3. These sentiments I have now before me in your Excellency's letters, No. 43 A. of the 30th of April, and No. 46 of the 10th of May, and I have the gratification to inform you that I am commanded to communicate to you Her Majesty's approval of the principles which they enforce, and the recommendations which they contain.

4. Observing that such an opportunity as the present can never occur again for the final settlement of a question which has long excited continual conflicts of opinion and some inconsistencies of practice disturbing to the Native mind, your Excellency now proposes to give to "every Chief above the rank of Jagheerdar, who now governs his own territory, no matter how small it may be, or where it may be situated, or whence his authority over it may in the first instance have been derived, assurance that the paramount power desires to see his Government perpetuated, and that, on failure of natural heirs, his adoption of a successor according to Hindoo Law (if he be a Hindoo) and to the customs of his race, will be recognized, and that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to him, so long as his House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the treaties which record its obligations to the British Government."

5. To the Mahomedan Chiefs, the assurances to be given would, according to your recommendation be, that the paramount power desires their Governments to be perpetuated, and that any succession to them which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan Law will be upheld.

6. Presuming that, in this latter case, the recommendations of your Excellency relate only to instances in which there is a failure of direct heirs, and do not contemplate any departure from the policy of recognising the claims of primogeniture, Her Majesty's Government approve the views thus expressed. They concur also in opinion with your Excellency that no general notification of the intentions of your Government should be issued, but that, in each case, the assurance should be conveyed to the individual Chiefs in whose favor you purpose to guarantee the privilege in question. You will carefully register the names of those Chiefs and forward me a roll of them as soon as it can be prepared.

7. With respect to the case of the Jagheerdars and others of a similar character, of whose position your Excellency writes in the 27th paragraph of your letter, I am disposed to think that, except in very special cases, no assurance should be given. The distinction between territorial right of ancient date and independent tenure, and lands held in favor of the Government of the day, as rewards for good service, and generally granted only for a limited number of generations, is broad and intelligible. You will reserve to the paramount State the right of dealing with such cases as they arise, and that your recommendations will be framed in a liberal spirit, is the wish, as it is the conviction, of Her Majesty's Government.

In the sentiments expressed in the concluding paragraphs of your Excellency's letter of the 30th of April I entirely concur. It is not by the extension of our Empire that its permanence is to be secured, but by the character of British rule in the Territories already committed to our care, and by practically demonstrating that we are as willing to respect the rights of others as we are capable of maintaining our own.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed.) CHARLES WOOD.



# The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 15TH DECEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 15th December 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 19th of March next:—

*A Bill to amend the law relating to Minors.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to simplify and amend the Law for hearing suits relative to the custody and nurture of minors; It is enacted as follows:—

**I.** Any person interested in or asserting an interest in the proper custody or nurture of a minor, may make an application by petition to the Judge of any District in so far as a Civil suit might lawfully be instituted in the same behalf, and the Judge shall hear and dispose of the petition in like manner as the same matter preferred by the same party might have been heard and disposed of on being preferred by plaint in a Civil suit.

**II.** Upon any such application being made, or at any subsequent stage of the proceedings, the Judge may cause any minor referred to therein to be produced in Court and may make such other order for the temporary custody and protection of the minor as may appear proper.

**III.** In trying petitions preferred under this Act, the Judge shall be guided by the procedure prescribed in Act VIII of 1850 in so far as the same shall be applicable; and any orders made by the Judge may be enforced as if made in a regular suit.

**IV.** An appeal shall lie to the Sudder Court from any order made by a Lower Court under this Act, in the same manner as an appeal lies to the Sudder Court in regular suits.

**V.** Petitions preferred under this Act to the Zillah Court or to the Sudder Court may be written on the Stamp paper prescribed for petitions in those Courts respectively; and nothing in this Act shall be taken to interfere with the jurisdiction exercised under the Laws in force by the Courts

of Wards; or under Act XXI of 1855 and Act XI. of 1858.

**VI.** The term "Judge" in this Act shall include the principal Civil Court of any district not being within the jurisdiction of a Court established by Royal Charter.

M. WYLLIE,  
Clerk of the Council.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2443.

Port William, the 20th December 1860.

**Notification.**—THE attention of all Public Officers is requested to the following Section of the Post Office Act, No. XVII. of 1854. Any Public Officer, *unless acting by express order of Government*, who detains a Mail or opens a Mail Packet in transit, renders himself liable to the penalty prescribed by this Section:—

"SECTION LI.—It shall not be lawful for any person, unless acting by "express order of the Government, to detain, except for a Criminal offence, a Post Office Messenger, whilst carrying the Mails, or to detain any carriage or horse upon which the Mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet in transit from one Post Office to another; and every person who shall be guilty of any of the above-mentioned offences shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees."

No. 2444.

The 21st December 1860.

Under the provisions of Section III., Act XI. of 1860, the Hon'ble the President in Council hereby prescribes the 1st of May 1861 as the date on and after which the Duty chargeable on the transfer of the Shares of any Banking Corporation, or Joint Stock Company, which, by any Laws applicable to such Corporation or Company can be effected by simple endorsement, shall be denoted by an Adhesive Stamp, or more than one Adhesive Stamp.

W. GARR,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Benares, the 10th December 1860.*

THE following Despatches upon the subject of adoptions, as affecting succession in the Native States and Principalities of India, are published by order of His Excellency the Governor General.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Govr. Genl.*

No. 43A.

*Simla, 30th April 1860.*

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR C. WOOD, *Bt., M. P.,  
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.*

SIR,—In accordance with the intention expressed in my Despatch No. 16, of the 6th of December last, I desire to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Government the general subject of adoption, as affecting the succession to the Native States and Principalities of India.

2. I have in the course of my recent march through Upper India been forcibly struck by the want of some clear and well understood rule of practice in our dealings with the Princes and Chiefs upon this subject.

It is not that the measures taken, under the orders of the late Court of Directors, in dealing with doubtful or lapsed successions, have not in many instances been liberal, and even generous; and certainly there is not, at the present moment, any disposition on the part of Native States to doubt the general good will towards them of the paramount power. But there appears to be a haze of doubt and mistrust in the mind of each Chief as to the policy which the Government will apply to his own State in the event of his leaving no natural heir to his throne, and each seems to feel, not without reason, that in such case the ultimate fate of his Country is uncertain.

3. It is to this alone that I can attribute the extraordinary satisfaction with which my assurance to Sindiah that the Government would see with pleasure his adoption of a successor if lineal heirs should fail him, and that it was the desire of the paramount power that his House should be perpetuated and flourish, was accepted by those attached to his Court;—to the extent that at Gwalior the news was received with rejoicing very like that which would have marked the birth of an heir. For there is not a State in India, which has had stronger or more practical proofs of the wish of the British Government that its integrity should be maintained than Gwalior; from the time when, in 1826 and 1827, the then Maharajah was in his last illness perseveringly pressed by Lord Amherst

to adopt an heir, and was assured that nothing could be further from the wish and intention of the Government than to exercise then or thereafter any intervention in the internal administration of his Country, or to pretend to control the succession to his State down to 1843, when the present Maharajah, then a child, was placed upon his throne, and confirmed in the possession of it by Lord Ellenborough in person.

4. To the same cause I ascribe the manifest pleasure of the Maharajah of Rewah when a like assurance was given to him. He said to me that his family had been in Rewah for eleven hundred years, and that my words had dispelled an ill wind that had long been blowing upon him. A son had lately been born to him; but if any Prince might reasonably expect his adoption of a successor to be respected without a special promise to that effect, it would be one who is bound to us by treaty, and who can show an unusually long and uninterrupted descent from an ancient Rajpoot stock, which for centuries has steadily held its own against all intrusion whether by Mahomedans, Mahrattas, or Pindaries, as is the case with the Maharajah of Rewah.

5. I could adduce other instances, such as those of the Maharajah of Cashmere, the Maharajah of Patteala, and the Chiefs of the Cis-Satlaj Country, in which the value attached to the announcement, and the eagerness to have it solemnly recorded, were strongly marked.

6. I believe that the chief cause of this feeling is the vagueness that has prevailed in our policy respecting adoptions. That policy has not only been incoherent, but even when an adoption has been admitted there has often been long discussion in India and references to the Home Government, before a final decision has been taken, thereby giving rise to doubts of our real desire to admit it.

7. But it is not only through what has passed between the Government of India and Native Courts that our hesitation and uncertainty have been made manifest to the latter. Within the last ten or twelve years, the discussion between the Government of India and the Home Government, and the keen conflict of opinions between individuals of experience and of the highest authority in India and in England, upon this question of adoption, have been laid bare to all who have chosen to examine them. Since 1849, the official correspondence on not less than sixteen or seventeen cases of doubtful succession and of adoption have been printed by orders of Parliament. In these papers, there is every variety of opinion as to the claims of Native States on the one hand, and as to the duty, rights, and policy of the British Government on the other.

And it must not be supposed that, because these documents are published in Blue Books and in English, they are beyond the knowledge of Native Courts. They are, on the contrary, sought for and studied by those whose dearest prospects they so closely affect. It is not many months since I was informed by the Governor General's Agent in Central India, that a Native Court had received from England the Parliamentary Papers on Dhar before they had reached my own hands.

## 8. A brief examination of the

Papers relative to the Rajah of Sattara, printed by order of the House of Commons, March 1st, 1840.

Papers respecting the succession by adoption of Sovereign Princes in India, printed by order of the House of Commons, February 15th, 1850.

Papers on the annexation of Jhansi, printed by order of the House of Commons, July 17th, 1856.

Papers on the annexation of Kerowlee, printed by order of the House of Commons, August 3rd, 1856.

lies at the very root of the future existence of Native States.

9. There is disagreement even on the first fundamental point of all,—our own duty.

In one place it is urged that we are bound not

See Minutes of Lord Dalhousie on Sattara, August 30th, 1848, paragraphs 25 to 30, and on Kerowlee, August 30th, 1852, paragraph 7.

See Minutes of Mr. Lewis on Kerowlee, September 28th, 1852.

See Minutes of Mr. Willoughby on Sattara, May 14th, 1849.

tion in independent States where there has been a total failure of all heirs; and that we should take these opportunities of consolidating our territories, and of getting rid of petty intervening Principalities.

In another place, and by other authority, it is

See Minute of Sir J. Littler on Sattara, September 6th, 1848.

See Dissent of Mr. Shepherd on Sattara, January 6th, 1849.

See Dissent of Mr. Tucker on Sattara, January 3rd, 1849.

own territories, will not always augment our power, but will be a source of weakness to ourselves without being a benefit to the people.

10. Neither is there agreement on the subject of our own rights. On this head there arise, as might be expected, many complications from differences of origin, of race, and of tradition amongst the various Native States. Some are designated "independent," as having maintained their existence under successive paramount dynasties, and having suffered comparatively little interference in their internal affairs from any. Such are the Rajpootana States, some of the Bundelkund States, and others. Some are called "dependent" as having been created or re-established by the Moguls, or the Peishwa, or ourselves, and as having been invested in some instances with authority short of Sovereign authority. Such were Sattara, Jhansi, Jaloun. Then there are disputed points arising out of race and usages:—whether in a Rajpoot State the widow of a Rajah may adopt a son without having received her husband's permission? To what extent in a Rajpoot State the voice of the principal Officers of the State is necessary to the recognition of the succession? Whether in a Bundela State the Chief may adopt a stranger to the exclusion of collaterals? Whether in Hindoo States generally the senior widow of a Chief is allowed to adopt unreservedly, or is limited to a choice within certain degrees of affinity? These are points of nicety which probably it would be impossible to rule absolutely, and with satisfaction to all. But, putting aside for the present all small complications, there remain broad and important questions of right on our part, upon which the very highest of our Officers

papers named in the margin will show how irreconcilably at variance with each other are the views which the highest authorities have taken of a subject which

rightful opportunities of acquiring territory or revenue by refusing to

permitted adoption

contended that the absorption of small independent principalities which happen to be surrounded by our

11. In one paper it is maintained to be beyond doubt that a Prince's adoption of any individual does not constitute the latter heir to the Principality, or to Sovereign rights, until the adoption has received the sanction of the Sovereign power; and that this sanction may be withheld even from independent States.

Elsewhere it is confidently laid down that Hindoo Sovereign Princes, in failure of heirs male of the body, have a right to adopt to the exclusion of collateral heirs, and that the British Government is bound to acknowledge the adoption, provided that it be regular and not in violation of Hindoo law; and further, that even in the case of a chief or dependency a legal adoption cannot be barred by the Government or Lord paramount.

See Minutes of Lord Metcalfe, October 28th, 1837.

See Minute of Lord Auckland on Ooreba, January 2nd, 1842, paragraph 4.

See Minute of Sir George Clerk on Sattara, April 12th, 1843, paragraphs 11 and 12.

Government or Lord paramount.

12. It is impossible that the minds of Native Rulers, and of their people, should not be disquieted so long as such a question as this, bearing as it does upon every class of State, independent and dependent, is allowed to remain in doubt. For the doubt has been only partially resolved by the decision of the Court of Directors. The

See Despatch from the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, January 24th, 1849.

Court were "fully satisfied that by the general law and custom of India a dependent Principality, like that of Sattara, cannot pass to an adopted heir without the consent of the paramount power." But this decision extends only to dependent Principalities, and not even to these unreservedly; for all dependent Principalities are not like that of Sattara, which was created or reconstituted by the British Government upon conditions framed by that Government, and of which that Government might perhaps be assumed to be the rightful interpreter.

In another place, the Court of Directors draw a marked distinction between the case of Sattara, a State of recent origin, and of our own creation, and that of Kerowlee, an old Rajpoot State, which

has existed from a time long anterior to our rule in India. But there is no admission that even in such a case as that of Kerowlee we are bound to recognise an adoption. It is rather implied that the question is one of expediency, and that even in that case there might have been grounds for taking the opportunity to substitute our own Government for that of a Native ruler.

13. Another point upon which strong difference of opinion will be found in the papers referred to, and which has a most important bearing upon the claims of many Native States, is the meaning of the words "heirs and successors," in the several treaties and grants in which we find them used.

The instances in which the Government of India has bound itself by engagements or concessions to a Chief and "his heirs and successors," or "to his heirs for ever," without explanation of what is to constitute the right of succession or inheritance, are very numerous. The question

arises whether the expression is to be interpreted according to our own sense, which would limit it to heirs and successors by blood, or to be extended to heirs and successors by adoption, when the adoption has taken place in accordance with Hindoo law, and with the custom of the other party to the engagement.

14. This question has never, so far as I know, received an authoritative answer. Perhaps the decision of the Court of Directors on the case of Sattara may be regarded as having determined it against the admission of an adopted heir and successor where a dependent Chiefship is concerned; but this is not clear, for other considerations were mixed up in that case.

It is a question which is sure to recur. There are several of the Hill States, the possession of which was confirmed to their respective Chiefs by special grants after the Goorkha War of 1811, and in dealing with which a decision upon it may any day be called for, owing to the terms in which the grants are couched.

15. Whilst there has been so much doubt as to the duty and rights of our Government in India, there has not been less as to its policy.

16. Probably that view of our policy which would prescribe the retention in our hands of the power to disallow adoption, and thereby to secure to ourselves an accession of territory, could not be expressed in terms more moderate or less calculated to alarm Native States than those used by Lord Auckland, when, in reference to the Colaba succession, he declared that we ought to "persevere in the one clear and direct course of abandoning—no just and honorable accession of territory or revenue, while all existing claims of right are at the same time scrupulously respected."

But this declaration contains nothing reassuring or clear to those who will be most affected by it. It has been shown that the opinions of the very highest authorities in India and in England,—of those, in fact, with whom alone the decision of such matters rested,—have differed widely as to what accessions of territory would be just, and as to what claims of right do exist, and do deserve our respect.

17. Nor does it appear possible to lay down these points with certainty by any declaration, however detailed and elaborate.

We profess indeed to be guided by the Hindoo law, and by the practice of those who have preceded us as Rulers in India. But as to what that practice has been we are not agreed amongst ourselves. If indeed we never referred to it but for the purpose of avoiding carefully all new encroachments upon the liberties of Native States, and with the determination that our authority in questions of succession should be exercised with at least as much forbearance as was shown by the Mahomedans and the Marhattas, a little uncertainty would be immaterial. We could easily make sure of erring only on the right side. But it has been appealed to in support of a pretension to withhold our assent to adoption even in the case of independent States, thereby making the State a lapse to the British Government; and yet we have not shown, so far as I can find, a single instance in which adoption by a Sovereign Prince has been invalidated by a refusal of assent from the paramount power.

18. I venture to think that no such instance can be adduced, and that the

See Letter from Sir H. Lawrence on Kerowlee, 17th November 1853.

practice which has prevailed is truly described by Sir Henry Lawrence, where he says,—

"The confirmation of the Suzerain is necessary in all cases; he is the arbitrator of all contested adoptions; he can set aside one or other for informality, irregularity, or for misconduct; but it does not appear by the rules or practices of any of the Sovereignities, or by our own practice with the Istemrardars of Ajmere, that the paramount State can refuse confirmation to one or other claimant, and can fiscate the State, however small."

I am aware that Sir Henry Lawrence, who when this was written was the Agent of the Governor General in Rajpootana, speaks only of that part of India. But although the strong brotherhood of the Rajpoot States, their geographical position, and other circumstances, caused their relations with the Emperors of Delhi to remain more clearly defined and less subject to capricious change than those of other feudatory States, I believe that there is no example of any Hindoo State, whether in Rajpootana or elsewhere, lapsing to the paramount power by reason of that power withholding its assent to an adoption.

19. It has been argued that the right to grant

See Minute of Mr Reid and Lord Falkland on Sattara, 25th April, and 28th July 1843.

sanction implies the right to withhold it. This, however sound logically, is neither sound nor safe practically. The

histories of feudal Governments furnish abundant examples of long established privileges habitually renewed as acts of grace from the paramount powers, but which those powers have never thought of refusing for purposes of their own or upon their own judgment alone.

20. Then as regards our other rule of guidance, the Hindoo law. It has been

See Letter of Sir George Clerk on the Chiefship of Bughat, 10th November 1842.

said by one who is well competent to speak on the subject that, "it is hunting after a shadow to search for laws of inheritance to Chiefships in India, so fixed as the Government desires to obtain."

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"The Hindoo law, which is so comprehensive regarding rights to private property, does not provide distinctly for Chiefships. It is not fair therefore to desire a claimant to support his pretensions by adducing fixed laws." And in the same letter it is observed, in reference to certain views of the right of succession amongst the Hill Chiefs, that "it is the inconsistency, caprice, and mutability of our opinions regarding all great principles that is the bane of our supremacy in India." I fear that as regards the matter now under consideration this is too true.

21. And now I would beg Her Majesty's Government to consider whether the time has not come when we may, with advantage to all, adopt and announce some rule in regard to succession in Native States more distinct than that which we have been seeking to derive from the sources above-mentioned; not by setting aside the Hindoo law, wherever that avails, and not by diminishing in the least degree the consideration which the feudatory States have experienced at the hands of former ruling dynasties; but, on the contrary, by increasing this consideration, and at the same time making our future practice plain and certain.



22. A time so opportune for the step can never occur again. The last vestiges of the Royal House of Delhi, from which for our own convenience we had long been content to accept a vicarious authority, have been swept away. The last pretender to the representation of the Peishwa has disappeared. The Crown of England stands forth the unquestioned ruler and paramount power in all India, and is for the first time brought face to face with its feudatories. There is a reality in the Suzerainty of the Sovereign of England which has never existed before, and which is not only felt but eagerly acknowledged by the Chiefs. A great convulsion has been followed by such a manifestation of our strength as India had never seen, and if this in its turn be followed by an act of general and substantial grace to the Native Chiefs, over and above the special rewards which have already been given to those whose services deserve them, the measure will be reasonable and appreciated.

23. Such an act of grace, and, in my humble opinion, of sound policy, would be an assurance to every Chief above the rank of Jageerdar who now governs his own territory, no matter how small it may be, or where it may be situated, or whence his authority over it may in the first instance have been derived, that the paramount power desires to see his Government perpetuated, and that, on failure of natural heirs, his adoption of a successor according to Hin loo law (if he be a Hindoo), and to the customs of his race, will be recognised, and that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to him, so long as his House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties or grants which record its obligations to the British Government.

24. The effect to be expected from this measure may be shortly described.

25. To the old Principalities of Rajpootana it would be of no direct importance. There adoptions have been hitherto generally respected by all Ruling Powers, and if any class of Chiefs feels secure that we shall not question their claims to adopt successors, it is probably the Princes of Rajpootana.

To the great Houses of Sindiah, Holkar, Rewah, Patiala, and to other smaller ones, to whom the promise has already been made, it would be no new concession.

But to all other Chiefs, to the Gackwar, and others in Western India,—to those in Central India, in Bundelcund, and in the Hill States, it would be a most welcome assurance.

26. It would reassure them upon a matter on which they are especially sensitive,—the continuance of the representation and dignity of their families.

It would remove a distinction, already adverted to, which has been drawn between independent and dependent States, founded (though I venture to think not quite correctly founded,) upon Lord Metcalfe's Minute of October 28th, 1837, and would do away with the difference of treatment between the independent Chiefs and the Chief of a State like Jaloun or Jhansi, who, although he and his forefathers may have exercised for more than a century the full functions of government, is not considered entitled to adopt a successor because the Peishwa had recognized his ancestor only as a Subadar.

It would show at once, and for ever, that we are not lying in wait for opportunities of absorbing

territory, and that we do deliberately desire to keep alive a feudal aristocracy where one still exists. It would establish this more conclusively, and bring it home to many more minds than the promises and declarations recently made in Durbar to the powerful Chiefs to whom we were under special obligations.

27. I have proposed that the assurance should be given to every Chief who now governs his own territory, and who holds a position higher than that of a Jageerdar.

This will mark a line which will be generally clear and intelligible, and it will accord with the one main distinction drawn by Lord Metcalfe between Chiefs who are, and Chiefs who are not entitled to adopt.

Nevertheless I think that some exceptions in favor of Jageerders should be made. A Jageer is usually an assignment of land or revenue, in consideration of services, and not hereditary, or hereditary only for a generation or two. But, as Lord Metcalfe observes, there are in Bundelcund, Chiefs

See DeCruz's Political Relations, page 30 whom it is difficult to

place in either of the classes which he describes; and it is clear that he alludes to some who are there called Jageerders. In their case the word means much more than in other parts of India. Their territories, and the administration thereof, have been granted to them and to their successors in perpetuity so long as certain obligations are

\* These Jageerders resemble those of whom Sir John Malcolm wrote as follows:

"A Jageer which is universally recognized as being an hereditary right (my more than direct heirs) whose grants of land are for service."

"But we have received the submission of the Jageerders, confirmed their Estates, and read them, and have continued to do so by treating them as Princes, but while a few have been permitted to adopt, others are denied the privilege, and while we declare their direct heirs are entitled to succeed, we lie in wait (I repeat it nothing else) to seize them. Thus we cut out the line of heirs, throwing them and their adherents and the Country into a state of doubt and distraction. These families should either never have been placed in possession of these countries, or never have been removed from them. — *Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm*, November 1844, 1845.

observed, and the concession of the privilege of adoption to the most influential amongst them would have a beneficial effect not only in that disjunct Province, which whatever may be our desires and however stringently we might enforce lapses, we could not hope to consolidate under our own administration for many generations to come, but throughout India.\* In these last mentioned cases it would be expedient to require a Nazarana whenever adoption took effect. From a fourth to a third of a year's revenue would, I think, be a fitting amount.

28. The case of the Mahomedan Chiefs remains to be considered. Adoption, in the full sense in which it is exercised by Hindoo Chiefs, they cannot claim. But adoption of one collateral

in preference to another of closer affinity has been allowed to them where lineal

heirs have failed; and it seems that it is also in accordance with Mahomedan law and usage that the Sovereign should select from among his sons the one whom he may desire to succeed to him. The King of Delhi exercised this right shortly before his rebellion.

To the Mahomedan Chiefs then the assurance to be given would be that the paramount power desires to see their Governments perpetuated, and that any succession to them which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

29. I recommend that in every case, Mahomedan or Hindoo, the assurance should be conveyed to each Chief individually, and not by a general notification addressed to all. This would be necessary in order to avoid future claims from petty Jageerlars or others whom it is not intended to include in the measure.

30. The proposed measure will not debar the Government of India from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so. This has long been our practice. We have repeatedly exercised the power with the assent, and sometimes at the desire, of the Chief Authority in the State, and it is one which, used with good judgment and moderation, it is desirable that we should retain. It will indeed, when once the proposed assurance shall have been given, be more easy than heretofore to exercise it without provoking jealousy of any designs upon the independence of the State.

31. Neither will the assurance, if worded as proposed, diminish our right to visit a State with the heaviest penalties, even to confiscation, in the event of disloyalty or flagrant breach of engagement.

Upon this point I beg to refer to the following passages in papers by Sir George Clerk;

"We should look for escheats, not from such a source as the doubtful meaning of the stipulation of an agreement, but from the incorrigible misconduct of allies when thrown back, as they should be, on the responsibilities of the Sovereign rights relinquished to them, rendering punishment in such cases signal and salutary, by abstaining from half measures, such as largely pensioning or managing for the delinquent, or substituting his child, wife, or minister." And again--

"The proper punishment for the paramount State to inflict for gross mismanagement and oppression, such as prevails to a considerable extent in these Hills, would be sequestration of the Chieftaincies, but this would not be fair until we had revived their interest in their ancestral territories, by manifesting the same respect for their rights founded on a possession of many centuries, as is entertained by the people in general. Could we inspire them with confidence in our general disinterestedness, our severity, when called for, would be rightly and beneficially understood; and, for the most part, that confidence would correct the motives to neglectful or tyrannical conduct requiring punishment."

I consider these views to be sound, not only in the cases to which they refer, but in those of Native States generally; and I would apply them generally, with this single limitation,—that the penalty of sequestration or confiscation should be used only when the misconduct or oppression is such as to be not only heinous in itself, but of a nature to constitute indisputably a breach of loyalty or of recorded engagement to the paramount power.

32. It is certain that objection to the proposed measure will be taken on the ground that it will

cut off future opportunities of accession of territory, and that it is our duty not to forego these. I regard this not as an objection, but as a recommendation; and I cannot take that view of our duty.

33. Notwithstanding the greater purity and enlightenment of our administration, its higher tone, and its surer promise of future benefit to the people, as compared with any Native Government, I still think that we have before us a higher and more pressing duty than that of extending our direct rule; and that our first care should be to strengthen that rule within its present limits, and to secure for our general supremacy the contented acquiescence and respect of all who are subjected to it.

Our supremacy will never be heartily accepted and respected so long as we leave ourselves open to the doubts which are now felt, and which our uncertain policy has justified, as to our ultimate intentions towards Native States.

We shall not become stronger so long as we continue adding to our territory without adding to our European force; and the additions to that force which we already require are probably as large as England can conveniently furnish, and they will certainly cost as much as India can conveniently pay.

As to Civil Government, our English Officers are too few for the work which they have on their hands, and our financial means are not yet equal to the demands upon us. Accession of territory will not make it easier to discharge our already existing duties in the administration of justice, the prosecution of public works, and in many other ways.

34. The safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of Native Chiefs well affected to us. Setting aside the well known services rendered by Sindiah, and, subsequently, by the Maharajahs of Rewah, Chirkaree, and others over the wide tract of Central India, where our authority is most broken in upon by Native States, I venture to say that there is no man who remembers the condition of Upper India in 1857 and 1858, and who is not thankful that in the centre of the large and compact British Province of Rohilcund there remained the solitary little State of Rampore still administered by its own Mahomedan Prince; and that on the borders of the Punjab, and of the districts above Delhi, the Chief of Pattiala and his kinsmen still retained their hereditary authority unimpaired.

In the time of which I speak, these patches of Native Government served as break-waters to the storm which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave. And in quiet times they have their uses;—Restless men who will accept no profession but arms, crafty intriguers bred up in Native Courts, and others who would chafe at our stricter and more formal rule, live there contentedly. And should the day come when India shall be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more than ordinary risk, one of our best mainstays will be found in these Native States. But to make them so, we must treat their Chiefs and influential families with consideration and generosity, teaching them that in spite of all suspicions to the contrary their independence is safe; that we are not waiting for plausible opportunities to convert their country into British territory, and con-



vincing them that they have nothing to gain by helping to displace us in favor of any new Rulers from within or from without.

35. It was long ago said by Sir John Malcolm, that if we made all India into Zillahs it was not in the nature of things that our Empire should last fifty years; but that if we could keep up a number of Native States, without political power, but as royal instruments, we should exist in India as long as our Naval superiority in Europe was maintained.

Of the substantial truth of this opinion I have no doubt, and recent events have made it more deserving of our attention than ever.

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) CANNING.

No. 46.

Karnaul, 10th May 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR C. WOOD, Bt., M. P.,

*Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.*

SIR,—In my Despatch No. 42, of the 20th ultimo, respecting the Chiefship of Bughat, I referred to another Despatch on the subject of the Hill States generally as having been addressed to you. I regret that I was not able to send the last mentioned Despatch by the same Mail with that which referred to it. I now repair the omission.

2. I beg to call your attention to the Memorandum upon the Hill States, which Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutledge Division, has drawn up. It describes concisely, but very clearly, the position in which the Hill Chiefs stand towards the British Government, and it presents (as I venture to think) very strong reasons for adopting the course which I have pressed upon you in a Despatch of the 30th ultimo, of declaring to the Hill Chiefs as to others, that failing lineal heirs, or heirs of their own blood, their adoption of successors to their Chiefships will be recognized.

3. The Commissioner has suggested this and another alternative course, by either of which confidence might be given to the Chiefs, and consistency and greater liberality secured in our treatment of cases of succession and lapse. The alternative is, that investigation should be made of the pedigree of each Chief's family for 150 years back, and that all descendants of the ancestor of that date should be admitted as eligible to the succession:—also that the former grants, from the British Government mostly of the date of 1815, should be recalled, and that they should be renewed in this more liberal spirit.

4. I am of opinion that the concession of adoption is by far the preferable measure. It avoids tedious investigations, some of which might prove of uncertain result, and the purpose of which might not be understood; and it is more thoroughly in accordance with the traditions and feelings of Rajpoot Families. Whichever course be chosen, I would not recall the grants of 1815. This process is not necessary, and is better omitted, even though the object be to make the terms of the grants more favorable to the holders of them.

5. A perusal of the papers relating to Onaid Sing's case may perhaps suggest two objections to giving to the Hill Chiefs a more lasting tenure

of their States;—the mismanagement and oppression which, according to Sir George Clerk's testimony in 1842, then prevailed in the Hills; and the value to the British Government of retaining to itself the lapse of lands suited to tea plantations and other purposes of improvement.

6. Upon the first head I would observe, that in Sir George Clerk's view, the greater respect which it is proposed to show to the old rights of the Chiefs will leave us quite as well able as we are now to punish and correct mismanagement and oppression by temporary sequestration; and that the instances of oppression are not so frequent or serious as they used to be. This may be due, in part, to a closer watch kept upon the Chiefs of late years; but I believe that it is mainly to be attributed to the fact that the people are able to migrate, without restraint, from the territory of one Hill Chief to that of another, each of whom is glad enough to receive upon his lands refugees from his neighbour's State, and none daring to resent their reception, as would have been done before our rule became paramount in these Hills. Each Chief therefore, for his own interest, refrains from oppression.

7. In some of the States the value of the ground for tea culture is indisputable; but, until other roads than the one great Thibet Road are carried through the Hills, the lands suitable for European settlers will continue to be very limited; and although it might be a convenience to us that some of these lands should fall into our hands, it is certain that the direct government of at least one half of the Hill States would be a dead weight and a loss to us. The British Government cannot wisely desire to have cast upon it the responsibility of administering, by its own Officers, States so far remote in the mountains, and so little productive or politically important as Bussahir, Komharsein, Mangul, Bhugul, and others; and if we pursue the course of annexing those which lie conveniently, as we have done in the case of Bughat, and of allowing collateral succession in those which it does not suit us to take, as we have done in the case of Komharsein, we must not be surprised if our policy fails to be understood or respected.

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) CANNING.

No. 50

India Office, London, 26th July 1860.

MY LORD,—PARA. 1. In several recent communications, your Excellency has informed me that during your vice-regal progress through Central and Upper India, you availed yourself of every opportunity that presented itself to you for a formal declaration, in Darbar, that the British Government desired to perpetuate, in undiminished power and prosperity, the Houses of those Native Princes and Chiefs, who, throughout the recent period of trouble and disaster, had been true to their allegiance to the paramount State. To the Maharajahs Sindiah and Holkar, to the Maharajah of Rewah, to the Maharajah of Cashmere, to the Great Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States and to others of less note, you publicly conveyed the gratifying assurance that in the event of failure of direct heirs, the British Government would recognise, as Chiefs of their several Houses, the heirs adopted by them in accordance with the law and with the usages of their respective families.

2. These ~~me~~ have already received the approbation of Her Majesty's Government. But gratifying as they were to the Princes and Chiefs, who were thus assured of the continuance of their Houses, it was not improbable that they would be regarded by the Native Community at large as special acts of grace, in consideration of good service rendered to the paramount State, and that some feelings of doubt and disquietude might be excited in the minds of those to whom the same assurances had not been conveyed. Your Excellency, therefore, lost no time in placing upon record and laying before Her Majesty's Government the sentiments which you entertain with respect to the propriety of a more general measure of recognition, calculated to give renewed confidence to all the Princes and Chiefs of India whose minds had been unsettled by some recent decisions of the British Government.

3. These sentiments I have now before me in your Excellency's letters, No. 43 A. of the 30th of April, and No. 46 of the 10th of May, and I have the gratification to inform you that I am commanded to communicate to you Her Majesty's approval of the principles which they enforce, and the recommendation which they contain.

4. Observing that such an opportunity as the present can never occur again for the final settlement of a question which has long excited continual conflicts of opinion and some inconsistencies of practice disturbing to the Native mind, your Excellency now proposes to give to "every Chief above the rank of Jageerdar, who now governs his own territory, no matter how small it may be, or where it may be situated, or whence his authority over it may in the first instance have been derived, assurance that the paramount power desires to see his Government perpetuated, and that, on failure of natural heirs, his adoption of a successor according to Hindoo Law (if he be a Hindoo) and to the customs of his race, will be recognized, and that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to him, so long as his House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the treaties which record its obligations to the British Government."

5. To the Mahomedan Chiefs, the assurances to be given would, according to your recommendation, be, that the paramount power desires their Governments to be perpetuated, and that any succession to them which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan Law will be upheld.

6. Presuming that, in this latter case, the recommendations of your Excellency relate only to instances in which there is a failure of direct heirs, and do not contemplate any departure from the policy of recognising the claims of primogeniture, Her Majesty's Government approve the views thus expressed. They concur also in opinion with your Excellency that no general notification of the intentions of your Government should be issued, but that, in each case, the assurance should be conveyed to the individual Chiefs in whose favor you propose to guarantee the privilege in question. You will carefully register the names of these Chiefs, and forward me a roll of them as soon as it can be prepared.

7. With respect to the case of the Jageerdars and others of a similar character, of whose position your Excellency writes in the 27th paragraph of your letter, I am disposed to think that, except in

very special cases, no assurance should be given. The distinction between territorial right of ancient date and independent tenure, and lands held by favor of the Government of the day, as rewards for good service, and generally granted only for a limited number of generations, is broad and intelligible. You will reserve to the paramount State the right of dealing with such cases as they arise, and that your recommendations will be framed in a liberal spirit, is the wish, as it is the conviction, of Her Majesty's Government.

In the sentiments expressed in the concluding paragraphs of your Excellency's letter of the 30th of April I entirely concur. It is not by the extension of our Empire that its permanence is to be secured, but by the character of British rule in the Territories already committed to our care, and by practically demonstrating that we are as willing to respect the rights of others as we are capable of maintaining our own.

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) C. Wood.

No. 6052.

*Fort William, the 17th December 1860.*

*Notification.*—The under-mentioned Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 8th ultimo, No. 85, and its enclosures, are published for general information.

W. GREY,  
*Offg. Depu. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

INDIA OFFICE,  
*London, 8th November 1860.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE  
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

POLITICAL.  
No. 85.

MY LORD,—I TRANSMIT herewith a printed copy of a Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and France, signed on the 23rd of January last; and also copy of a first Supplementary Convention thereto, signed at Paris on the 12th October, published in the form of a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 23rd of October.

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) C. Wood.

**TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN HER  
MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF THE  
FRENCH.**

SIGNED AT PARIS, JANUARY 23, 1860.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Paris, February 4, 1860.*]

HER MAJESTY the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being equally animated with the desire to draw closer the ties